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CALL OF ISLAM IN AFRICA

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 12 Dec 80 p 12

[Text]

ISLAM has been an integral part of African society for centuries. But recent years have seen a marked resurgence in its following on the continent.

Islam has enjoyed a spectacular growth in Africa over recent years; it now has more adherents in the continent than any other religion. Out of a total sub-Saharan African population of around 260 million, some 100 million are Muslims. To these must be added the 80 million Muslims of North Africa. But, as a recent article in the London magazine *8 Days* pointed out, the largest Muslim population in any African state is not Egypt's 40 million believers, but Nigeria's 80 million.

The first contacts between the Islamic world and sub-Saharan Africa came in the Middle Ages when Arab merchants traded down the east African coast from Somalia down to Moçambique. At the same time the Arabs traded from North Africa across the desert wastes of the Sahara, bringing with them their religion as well as their goods. Nevertheless, until the 19th century Islam remained essentially the religion of the ruling elites in sub-Saharan Africa. The vast majority of the population remained loyal to the animist cults of their ancestors.

It was the European penetration of Africa in the last century that

provided the impetus for a rapid extension of the Islamic faith amongst the population at large.

'Islam came to represent a form of resistance to European imperialism,' says the *8 Days* report. 'According to the French Minister of Overseas Development, Robert Galley: "The force of Islam in black Africa is indeed considerable. It can be identified with the struggle against the white man, the wealthy and foreign domination. Christianity appears more often, notably in the Sahel region, as the religion of the former colonial power."

While the Arab traders along the east African coast established a string of trading posts, their influence did not extend far inland and it was only in the Savannah belt of West Africa that the faith had a really solid foothold. From there, it has been gradually making its way down the coast and also into central Africa, a movement that is still very much in progress. Today, 85 per cent of Senegal's population is Muslim, 60 per cent of Mali's and almost half of Nigeria's. Practically all of Niger's 6.5 million people profess the Islamic faith. The extraordinary speed of Islam's growth in Africa is exemplified by the case of the Mossi tribesmen of Upper Volta. In 1955 only 150 000 of them were Muslims, a figure that had jumped to over 1.5 million by 1978.

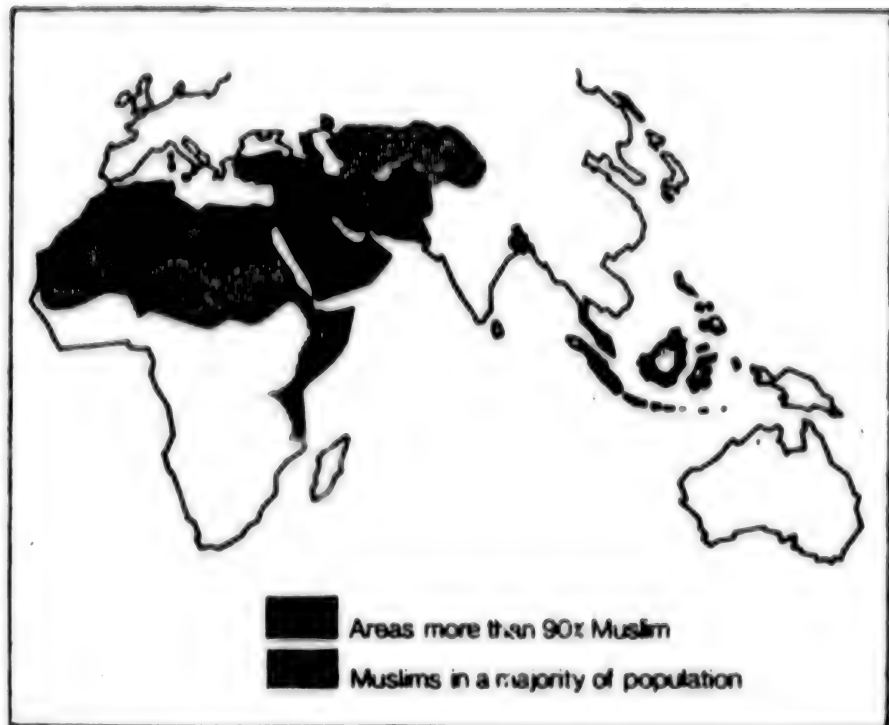
This rapid expansion cannot be explained entirely as a reaction to western imperialism, however. Islam, as a more flexible religion than Christianity, was better able to adapt to, and assimilate, numerous aspects

of local African culture and religions. The custom of polygamy is a case in point. This was condemned outright by Christian missionaries but did not conflict with the precepts of Islam.

On the political level, one of the most significant aspects of the spread of Islam in Africa has been the rapprochement it has helped foster between the Arab and African states. 'Until the early 1970's,' says *8 Days*, 'the two groups tended to go their own ways. The dogged efforts of Libya's President Qadhafi helped build a new relationship. His campaign helped convince a number of African heads of state to rally behind the Palestinian cause and break diplomatic ties with Israel. Since then, Arab oil-producing countries have sought to cement these links with economic aid and an Afro-Arab dialogue.'

It seems certain that Islam will continue to grow in the African continent, aided by the establishment of Islamic cultural centres and mosques, financed by the Arabs.

In the words of *8 Days*, 'As long as Islam continues to respond to the religious aspirations of a growing number of Africans and roots itself firmly in black African traditions, its future on the continent is assured.'



ZIMBABWE, MOZAMBIQUE SIGN DEFENSE PACT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] SALISBURY — An attack against Mozambique would be considered an attack against Zimbabwe, the newly appointed Minister of State, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, said in Salisbury yesterday, announcing the signing of a security co-operation agreement after three days of meeting with Mozambique's security minister, Major-General Jacinto Veloso.

It had been affirmed that "the major source of the planning, promotion and support of the threats, attacks and subversion against both the Republic of Zimbabwe and the People's Republic of Mozambique, emanated from the racist and apartheid regime of South Africa," the Minister said.

The prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who is also Minister of Defence, announced yesterday that Mr Mnangagwa's portfolio had been extended to include special responsibility for defence in the country.

At the press conference, where he announced a major Cabinet reshuffle, Mr Mugabe denounced South Africa, accusing the govern-

ment there of "setting itself up as the destabiliser of the region and strategically operating to cause more incidents of sabotage."

The Mozambicans required only Zimbabwe's "vigilance and intelligence — information as to the movement of the bandit if they come close to our border, and action by us if they cross into our territory — and that action we have provided," he said.

The emergence of any democratic state close to South Africa threatened that country's apartheid policy, which was meant to consolidate the White man's position.

"South Africa feels that if it can be proved that the emergent Black states are unstable, then internally it would have support for the continuation of apartheid as the alternative democracy and externally, South Africa could then argue that democracy in the Black states north of it has failed and why should the international community continue to support the efforts of the liberation movements in South Africa." — Sapa.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OCAM CADRES TRAINING ORGANIZATION MEETS IN NIAMEY

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 22-23 Nov 80 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] The Ninth Session of the African and Mauritian Center for Training of Cadres (CAMPC) Administrative Council closed yesterday morning in the assembly room of the former National Assembly.

The closing ceremony was presided by over by Mr Angel Barry Battesti, Ivorian minister of technical training and professional education and president of the center's administrative council, and attended, among others, by Minister of Labor and Civil Service Issoufou Mayaki.

In his opening remarks the president of the Administrative Council addressed the CAMPC agenda of activities since Niamey's historic decision to create a higher education center for the management of cadres.

He also underlined encouraging development perspectives which are opening up for our common institution. After adopting the agenda, the Administrative Council elected the following board members:

President: Mr Ange-Francois Barry Battesti, minister of technical and professional education, Republic of the Ivory Coast; vice president: Mr Issoufou Mayaki, minister of labor and civil service, Republic of Nigeria; general secretary: Mr Doukaga Doutesbou, management of job training, Republic of Gabon.

After approving the minutes of the eighth Session held at Abidjan, Republic of the Ivory Coast, the council approved the ethical report presented by Mr Jean Saka, director of the center, who received the congratulations of the administrators on the quality of the paper submitted for the council's deliberation, a central paper on teaching problems, politics of development and the perspectives of the center.

In the interest of greater efficiency, the council authorized the director of the center to continue his efforts for Africanization of the teaching corps and diversification of their activities.

Concerning the creation of the African Higher Studies Center in Administration (CESAG), a CEAO project, after the report presented by the center's council president on the activities implemented according to his mandate, the council reiterated its earnest concern about the diffusion of effort regarding the creation of similar regional institutions.

The council asked the president to pursue steps, together with higher requests by OCAM and CEA0, aimed at agreement so as to find the best possible solution, in the spirit of solidarity which should reign in our states, in order to avoid not only a diffusion of actions but also the burden of financial charges to the states.

Noting the interest manifested by interprofessional groups of non-member states, the council encourages the center to pursue its policy of openness, in order to induce the governments of these states to adhere to the agreement which brought about the creation of the CAMPC.

In order to create a development course for technical counselors in commerce and small industry within the CAMPC, the council took note of measures taken by the center's administration to make this project operational and to authorize their president to sign a draft agreement between the permanent conference of African and French consular companies and the CAMPC.

The council approved new programs which the CAMPC administration proposes to organize (research, African administration review, instructors training, etc) to allow the CAMPC to attain its development objectives. With this in view, the council authorizes its president to sign an agreement by which the Higher Business Training Center (CESA) will supply technical assistance to the CAMPC.

The council renews its deep gratitude to the EEC officials for their willingness to finance this project.

The 10th Session will be held on October 1981 in Abidjan, Republic of the Ivory Coast.

9626

CSO: 4400

GUINEA-BISSAU SURPRISED ABOUT CAPE VERDE GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Dec 80 p 3

[Excerpts] President of the Republic of Cape Verde Aristides Pereira recently reshuffled the government of Cape Verde in the ministries of foreign affairs, of national defense, and of the interior.

Cmdr 1st Class Silvino da Luz replaced Abilio Duarte as minister of foreign affairs because, under the terms of the new constitution Abilio Duarte was elected president of the National People's Assembly and could not hold any ministerial post.

The Ministry of Defense and National Security was broken up into two new departments, that is, the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior. The new minister of national defense is Cmdr Honorio Chantre, who was defense and security minister, while the job of interior minister was given to Cmdr 1st Class Julio Cesar de Carvalho (Julinho), member of the party's CSL [Supreme Struggle Committee] and national political commissar of the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces] of Guinea-Bissau during the ousted regime.

In this article we present in its entirety a commentary read on the radio by National Radio Broadcasting regarding the new appointment of Julio de Carvalho.

The recent news disclosed regarding the appointment of Cmdr 1st Class Julio de Carvalho as minister of interior of Cape Verde makes us think and think again that something is indeed not going well in the correct implementation of the teachings left to us by Amilcar Cabral and in the interpretation and application of the laws approved by the worthy representatives of our people in the National People's Assembly.

The Statute of the Fighting Man of the Liberty of the Fatherland, if our memory does not fail us, was a law approved both in Cape Verde and in Guinea-Bissau, in both cases honoring those who, although not being nationals, devoted themselves to the national liberation struggle and thus became entitled to respective citizenship in the two countries.

Now, this means that we must look into certain aspects so that everybody may understand and judge, as we say, what the truth is.

Following the conquest of our independence, proclaimed in the historical hills of Boe, our people gained the right to have its own flag, its own national anthem

and to establish the agencies of national sovereignty with its own best sons. From the first moment on and during the successive governments that were formed, the sons of Cape Verde, the Fighting Men for Liberty of the Fatherland, always were included in the government of Guinea.

That tradition was not broken on 14 November whose motives are to be praised; on the contrary, it was evidenced at various moments that the reasons behind the Readjustment Movement were not directed against the people of Cape Verde or any other group or social strata but against injustice, nepotism, corruption, the old-boy network, in summary, against the sacred rights of our people, which a small group of leaders was trying to trample upon, transforming this bond into the fief of a certain group imbued with the spirit of petty leadership.

In appointing a provisional government, something which was necessary to handle current affairs of state, the Revolutionary Council retained the Commissioner of State for Transportation and Tourism, Cmdr Manuel Santos, "Manecas," who is a native and a citizen of Cape Verde, but who has the status of a Fighting Man for the Liberty of the Fatherland.

We are not going into petty little details here in connection with higher-level and medium-level cadres who are natives and citizens of Cape Verde and who are here to work side by side with us. What interests us above all is to bring out another issue.

The people of Guinea, like the people of Cape Verde, know only too well that 14 November, on the soil of Cape Verde, took Cmdrs 1st Class Lucio Soares, Abdulai Barri, Bobo Keita, and Julinho de Carvalho by surprise.

Now, the first two of these, that is, Lucio Soares, and Abdulai Barri, always held positions of higher responsibility, both on the level of the party and on the level of the armed forces and, hierarchically speaking, they were above the positions held by Julinho de Carvalho.

We are above all astonished that Cmdr 1st Class Julinho de Carvalho was appointed to the position of minister of interior of Cape Verde and not any of the two Guineans who are his superiors and whose names we mentioned above.

Could it be that the Statute of the Fighting Men for Liberty of the Fatherland is applicable only in Guinea-Bissau?

Well, so far we have been thinking that this is so. Or could we be wrong?

Could it be that Cmdrs 1st Class Lucio Soares and Abdulai Barri are not members of the Executive Struggle Committee?

Could it be that Cmdrs 1st Class Lucio Soares and Abdulai Barri were not and are not more responsible than Cmdrs 1st Class Julio de Carvalho and Honorio Chantre?

Or could it be that this was done only because these two leaders are of Guinean origin?

The fact is that we are having trouble in understanding the attitude of the government of Cape Verde and the officials of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] in this respect, also because they consider 14 November and the Revolutionary Council, which launched the Readjustment Movement, as bodies alien to the party.

But what we cannot understand is the fact that members of the higher directorate of the PAIGC, who are natives and citizens of Guinea, were excluded from a government which has the PAIGC as the leading force of society.

Why did the government of Cape Verde make this decision?

5058

C50: 4401

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SMUGGLING OF ARMS DENIED--Pretoria. The police say they have no knowledge of large quantities of weapons being smuggled into South Africa from Zimbabwe. A spokesman for the Directorate of Public Relations at Police Headquarters in Pretoria has pointed out that police constantly patrolled the country's border. In Salisbury military spokesmen alleged that a large amount of military equipment--including arms, ammunition and two vehicles--had been stolen from a barracks in the city and smuggled into South Africa.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 81 p 3]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH ITALY--The Republic of Cape Verde and Italy concluded two cooperation agreements, one in the area of social security and the other one dealing with Italian food assistance involving about 2,000 tons of rice. The social security agreement is designed to provide protection for and to guarantee the rights of Cape Verde emigrants in Italy with a view to limiting moonlighting and to institute better control procedures. It is calculated that there are about 8,000 persons from Cape Verde in Italy and most of them are women. Italy is the first country with which Cape Verde concluded an accord of this kind. The second agreement is aimed at covering the food "shortage" caused by the drought which has once again hit Cape Verde, reducing this year's farm output 86 percent [as published]. The documents were signed by the Italian vice minister of foreign affairs Libero de la Briotta and the Cape Verde secretary of state for cooperation Jose Brito. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Dec 80 p 3] 5058

CSO: 4401

FRENCH-CONGOLESE PORT FINANCING AGREEMENT

Brazzaville MWETI in French 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Article: "FAC Financing for the Port of Oyo"]

[Excerpt] A Franco-Congolese finance agreement regarding the construction of the port of Oyo (Cuvette region) was signed yesterday morning at the ministry of foreign affairs. The financing, which is a non-reimbursable gift, is valued at 185 CFA francs.

In addition to its part in the realignment work on the Congo-Ocean Railroad (CFCO), the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) is involved in various sectors within the jurisdiction of the Trans-Congolese Communications Agency (ATC). FAC was recently awarded timely subsidies to buy railroad track materials (CFCO), for some studies (fishing port at Pointe-Noire) and the construction of a river port (Mossaka 1978).

This time the financing is for the construction of the port of Oyo, situated in the north of the Popular Republic of the Congo, on the Alima river at the intersection with the highway axis going toward Owando and Makoua.

At the same time as this undertaking, to which the Congolese government will contribute, since it has decided to extend the length of the dock to 60 m, a hydro-carbon depot will be constructed, completing the equipping of this port which, situated in the center of the Congolese basin, will contribute largely to opening up the region.

The works include the construction: of a 30 m dock to be extended to 60 m; of a tanker wharf; of a passenger station; of 600 square meters of planted borders and divider strips; of 160 square meters of warehouses; of housing.

The construction which will be handled by the Morillon-Corvol-Courbot (EMCC) enterprises, after bidding, should begin in early 1981.

Recalling the participation of the Aid and Cooperation Fund in the construction of the port of Mossaka inaugurated in 1978, the French ambassador, who signed in the name of his country, said: "The port of Oyo will be like the port of Mossaka, the fruit of Franco-Congolese cooperation, since your government has decided to lengthen the dock and assume the expense resulting from this extension."

9675

CSO: 4400

SOTEXCO SAID TO BE ON WAY TO RECOVERY

Brazzaville MWETI in French 29 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Sossoni-Odou and Albert Poua: "Partial Recovery of Activities Revives Hope"]

[Text] On March 31, 1977, Sotexco (Congo Textile Company) was closing down on the decision of the government. From the voluminous file on this failure, we disclosed (MWETI No 23) administrative errors: 360 million in overdrafts at the bank; an overabundance of manpower; 175 million in outstanding debts; bad management; a lack of renewal fund... The personnel forced into technical unemployment were paid at one third of their salaries. To maintain the equipment and pay the salaries of the workers technically laid off, the state gave the company 30 million CFA francs monthly.

Recovery studies were made. The re-establishment of the company would take 2.5 billion CFA francs. At the time this represented a very heavy charge to the state of government finances and to the financial situation of the company itself. The necessity of re-establishing the Congo Textile Company had never, however, been lost from sight. The experts, taking great care, worked out a partial recovery document for the company. This plan required 460 million. Taking into account the deficit of the public treasury at that time, the state only gave 318 million of the 450 million promised. This sum was given to Sotexco by the CCA (Congolese Sinking Fund) in two payments, in November 1978 and in February 1979. The recovery hoped for in July 1978 finally took place in December 1978 thanks to the money from the state and the contribution of the company itself. The company had, in effect, more than 261 million CFA francs in the bank on November 28, 1978.

There is, therefore, hope. The towel and printing workshops have begun operating. According to the general director of Sotexco, the partial recovery of the Company is no longer a myth. It is both a reality and a hope, although the main preoccupation remains the real recovery of activities of the entire company. 59 percent of 1979's goals were attained, he said. The goals attributed to the complementary program will perhaps have been even further realized.

Since supply sources are not domestic, Sotexco is facing difficulties in placing orders. The company has to completely pay off the orders before receiving delivery of the raw materials. And the lack of supplier credit at the factory often causes interruption in the stock of goods.

The goals achieved in 1979 gave the company a profit of about 30 million francs. In the course of this year, several technical difficulties appeared. The machines broke down often because of being immobile for two years. During the technical layoff, the workers had also lost the mastery of their equipment. They had to wait for the return in October 1979 of Chinese experts to attain cruising speed. There were also difficulties with the printing: The installation of the new machines was finished in July 1979 while it should have been finished before June of the same year. It was 1 January 1980 when the printing shop began to function correctly. On 15 November of this year, the results produced were as follows: bleached cloth: 41,872 m; dyed cloth: 270,498 m; printed cloth: 1,338,966 m; towels: 98,290 units.

This abundant output of superior quality towels is experiencing a serious difficulty in being sold. Enormous quantities of towels abound in the warehouse and are waiting to be put on the market. This is not the case for the dyed and printed cloth, of which demand is higher than supply. The quantity produced remains no longer than two days in the storehouse.

The difficulty of selling towels is due to the relatively high prices. This is why the company has changed tactics in negotiating the tax value. A few days ago the tax went from 32 percent to 18 percent. This measure, already in effect, should allow the Congolese to buy Congolese as far as towels are concerned. This is the challenge that Sotexco offers the country's people.

Prices are not the only difficulty. Sotexco is facing outside competition. Although certain reports give it the monopoly on towel production in the Congo, towels are still imported from other countries by some merchants, putting the company in the same situation as Savcongo. Let's remember that Savcongo put its personnel on technical layoff in November 1980 because of the fraudulent entry of foreign soap which, moreover, dealt a deadly blow to the returns of the company.

The appropriate authorities must now look at this question.

Perspectives

The real recovery of Sotexco requires 2.5 billion francs according to a recovery plan established by CENAGES [expansion unknown]. Taking into account the economic and financial crisis the country is going through, the government has opted for progressive recovery. To do this, two hypotheses are possible: Use the old equipment, turning out a reduced output, or completely renew the equipment. The latter hypothesis seems to be more wise: but it requires extreme measures.

The social status of the retired employees has been settled with the CNPS [expansion unknown]. The director says he is satisfied with the present behavior of the workers, but six cases of theft have been discovered, making deterrent measures necessary. The general director hopes that any person perpetrating a theft of any nature will be arrested, tried and dismissed from Sotexco. This is the case of an accountant--currently in jail--who is said to have drawn a check for 245,000 francs to the detriment of a licensed agent, while he owes in addition 30,000 francs to the company. For the moment, investigations are underway and other revelations are possible. 590 meters of cloth have been taken from the workshops; the perpetrators of this crime have not been arrested.

Thus, Sotexco can be seen recovering. But actually the malaise remains, for the only goal is the total recovery of all the activities of the company. The hope born from the partial re-establishment should allow each and every person to reflect on the question of recovery, which demands not only the means, but also the men and an exemplary national conscience.

MINISTER DESCRIBES TALKS WITH SOMALIS AS PRODUCTIVE

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 18 Dec 80 p 4

[Article: "Back from Mogadishu the Minister of Interior Declares, 'We Have Had Productive Talks with the Somali Authorities'"]

[Text] The Minister of Interior Idriss Farah Abaneh has returned to the capital on Wednesday 10 December after an official visit of 5 days to the Democratic Republic of Somalia. The minister who headed an important Djiboutian delegation has on his return declared to the press that the talks that he had had with the Somali authorities had been "productive and would serve as the basis of our bilateral relations."

The strengthening of security measures affecting both countries, the development of trade and tourism, and the expansion of air and road communications between the two countries have been at the center of the two delegations' discussions.

The minister was received during his stay in Mogadishu by the chief of state of Somalia, General Mohamed Siad Barre, with whom he discussed the bilateral relations.

The various working sessions which the minister and the Djiboutian delegation had with the Somali authorities ended in the signing of a joint communique which we publish hereunder in its totality.

"In response to an invitation issued by the Democratic Republic of Somalia, a Djiboutian delegation led by H.E. Idriss Farah Abaneh, Minister of Interior, had come to this country and spent five days here from 5 to 9 December 1980.

"During their stay in Somalia, the delegation met with the President of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Somalia, H.E. Mohamed Siad Barre, and also with other personalities with whom the delegation has talked about questions affecting both countries.

"Working sessions took place between the Somali authorities led by H.E. Djama Mohamed Kalib, Minister of Interior and Rural Development, and the Djiboutian delegation.

"The points evoked in the discussions are as follows:

- a) Strengthening of the security measures affecting both countries;
- b) The expansion of commerce;
- c) The development of tourism;
- d) The expansion of air and road communications between the two countries.

"The Somali delegation congratulated the Republic of Djibouti for the positive measures taken by the latter in the social and economic realm, measures which are conform to the policies defined by His Excellency El Hadj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, President of the Republic, for the Djiboutian people.

"The two delegations congratulated each other for the excellent understanding based on respect and good relations that exists between the two sister republics.

"The two parties are agreed that there should be more frequent meetings both on the regional level and on the national level between the two administrations of the two countries.

"The meetings ended in a fraternal atmosphere and one of total understanding.

"The two delegations also express the wish to see their relations developed and further reinforced.

"The two delegations declare that the talks went on in a friendly atmosphere and one of good neighborliness filled with fraternity."

1751

CSO: 4400

LIBYA TO FINANCE WATER SUPPLY, MEDICAL TRAINING PROJECTS

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 25 Dec 80 p 3

[Article: "Libya-Djibouti Cooperation: The First Meeting of the Joint Commission Established in July 1980 Took Place in Djibouti"]

[Text] Following the foundation-laying agreement on Technical Cooperation between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Republic of Djibouti concluded in July 1980, in which there figured notably the creation of a joint commission that would periodically meet in one or the other of the two capitals, a Libyan delegation of ten persons led by Muhammad Mahmud Hijazi, Secretary of the Information General Committee and person in charge of Municipal Affairs, had come and stayed in our capital from 20 to 24 December.

During its stay in Djibouti, the delegation held several working sessions with the Djiboutian authorities. These meetings, presided by the Minister of Interior Idriss Farah Abaneh, ended in the signing of a minutes on Tuesday 23 December at the end of the morning, after a last synthesis meeting.

Of the various points retained and appearing in the minutes, people will remember in particular the financing by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of two social projects:

- the renovation and extension of the water distribution network of the city of Djibouti, and
- the creation of a training center for paramedical personnel.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya will study also the possibility of bringing funding assistance to the project of construction of a road joining the capital to the city of Tadjourah once the technical and economic feasibility study has been done. The realization of a slaughterhouse and of social housing in Djibouti will also be studied by the Jamahiriya.

During his stay in Djibouti, Muhammad Mahmud Hijazi gave a check of 100,000 U.S. dollars to Idriss Farah Abaneh, Minister of Interior and President of the National Committee for Refugees and Calamity Victims, which is a gift from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya destined for the drought victims. He also gave a check of the same amount to Mrs. Aicha Bogoreh, President of the National Union of Djiboutian Women, destined for that organization.

1751

CSO: 4400

SCOPE OF BRAZILIAN COOPERATION REVIEWED

Increased Oil Purchases

Libreville L'UNION in French 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Obame Emane]

[Excerpts] Brazil, through the activity of its PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation], has just decided to increase its oil imports from Gabon temporarily to cover the deficit in its oil purchases from Iraq, i.e. 400,000 barrels per day, since Baghdad is presently at war against Iran.

For the time being, Gabon will deliver to Brazil 8,000 additional barrels of oil per day. With these new deliveries, the total for Brazilian imports of Gabonese oil will come to 46,000 barrels per day, and the financial transfers resulting from these sales will increase from 100 to 180 million dollars per year. Thus Brazil confirms its third rank among the Gabonese oil customers, although it sells on the Gabonese market only \$30 million worth of goods.

Mr Joao Areias Neto, Brazil's ambassador to Gabon, believes that this imbalance will be offset with the arrival of Brazilian companies within the Engexco group, entrusted with increasing trade with Gabon. For example the Enplanta company is using a part of the \$25 million of credit granted our country by Brazil for the construction of storage sheds and housing premises for presidential guard personnel. Again within the framework of this credit, Gabon has purchased four of the Bandeirante type airplanes and trucks for public transport from Brazil.

The Brazilian government has also granted Gabon further credit of \$10 million, which is almost exhausted. It was used for the purchase, by the Gabonese government and parapublic enterprises such as CODEV (Trade and Development), of electrical household appliances, furniture, automobiles, buses and, just recently, launches, such as those displayed during the 17 August 1980 parade.

Another Brazilian credit line in the amount of \$140 million, granted in 1978, was not used for the simple reason that Gabon was strictly implementing the austerity policy decreed by the chief of state.

In the cultural sector, pursuant to the agreement signed in this connection in 1975 during the official visit paid by President Omar Bongo to Brasilia, Gabonese

scholarship students are enrolled in Brazilian universities. Brazil hopes moreover to send teachers of Portuguese to Gabon. Cooperation in the energy technology sector will enter into a new stage with the arrival in Libreville, shortly of Brazilian technicians, who will assess the Gabonese potential with regard to the production of alcohol from cassava and sugarcane.

To this already long and full list of bilateral cooperation projects can be added the opening in the very near future of the Libreville agency of the Banco Real, a private Brazilian bank, followed by the opening sometime in 1981 of a branch of the Agencia do Brasil, a Brazilian public bank.

Let us stress, finally, the Gabon and Brazil intend to develop their trade exchange and to create a mixed cooperation commission, Ambassador Joao Areias said.

Alcohol Production Studied

Libreville L'UNION in French 18 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by Obame Emane]

[Excerpta] At the invitation of the Gabonese government, following the visit paid to Brasilia this year by Mr Mihai Alimanestianu, adviser to the presidency of the Republic of Gabon, a group of Brazilian experts on alcohol production from sugarcane and cassava, headed by Mr Carlos Alberto Soluri, head of the experimental engineering division at the Industrial Technology Foundation, visited Libreville last week.

Mr Soluri's mission came here to study the large Gabonese cassava and sugarcane plantations and to establish what areas could be cultivated. They also plan to study the climatic conditions of certain Gabonese regions. To this end, Mr Soluri, accompanied by Mihai Alimanestianu, visited the traditional cassava plantations in Haut-Ogooue and the farm and technical facilities of the Haut-Ogooue Sugar Company (SOSUHO).

Such an industry, which has been extensively developed in Brazil (400 plants, with a total production of 60,000 liters of pure alcohol per day) could be established in Gabon, but this would require the preliminary development of industrial agriculture on a suitable scale. According to Mr Carlos Alberto Soluri, Gabonese distilleries could produce 10,000 liters of pure alcohol per day on condition that there were large areas cultivated and susceptible to cultivation.

It remains for the Gabonese authorities, who also have proposals from the Americans in the solar energy sector, to establish the localities suitable for developing distilleries and investing to this end. "First of all serious studies of the terrain must be made in order to avoid hindering the exploitation of mining resources. A delegation of Brazilian experts will visit Gabon in 1981 to do this," Mr Carlos Alberto Soluri explained.

5157

CSO: 4400

DEFICIT IN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SHOWS DECLINE

Libreville L'UNION in French 21 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Jean Marie Nguema: "Balance of Payments Deficit Down from 44 Billion in 1977 to 3 Billion in 1979"]

[Excerpt] In less than 2 years, Gabon has almost brought its payments balance into equilibrium. It showed a deficit of about 44 billion CFA francs in 1977, due to the implementation of the major projects undertaken by our country in connection with the OAU festivities. Two years later, Gabon has effected a veritable exploit, reducing this deficit to 3 billion CFA francs only for the year 1979. For the year just ending, there is an expectation of "a large surplus of about 15 billion CFA francs."

The reduction in the deficit in our balance of payments has nothing to do with miracles or magic, but rather a policy of rigorous economic and financial recovery implemented by the government with a view to reorganizing public finance.

It was in order to study the results of Gabon's foreign exchange for the year 1979 that the balance of payments approval committee, including experts from the Ministries of Planning, Economy and Finance, met last Monday in the conference room at the Central Bank. The members of the committee termed the balance of payments situation of the Republic of Gabon for the year just past satisfactory, and said that it showed only a slight balance of about 3 billion. This praiseworthy result, achieved despite substantial repayments of the foreign public debt (72 billion in capital), can be ascribed basically to the large commercial surplus, which reached the record level of about 265 billion in 1979, as a result of the considerable increase in oil export income, and to a lesser extent, that from manganese, timber and uranium, this same balance of payments approval committee said. While exports showed a large surplus, imports dropped during the same period, thanks to the wise implementation of the economic and financial recovery plan, and thanks to the operation of reducing stocks. During the year 1979, service expenditures showed a new increase linked with the intensification of oil research and development work and the increasing interest regulations pertaining to the foreign debt, both public and private.

Future Prospects

As the statement by the committee stressed, the products of the oil, mining and forest sectors head the export income list. For 1979, crude and refined oil, for

example, brought in 273 billion CFA francs and manganese and uranium 29 billion each, while at the bottom of the list were textiles, with 1.8 billion, cacao and coffee with 500 million, oil equipment and products 1.4 billion and the balance (food products, hides, etc) 12 billion.

Where imports for the year 1979 are concerned, they reached a total of 119.3 billion CFA francs, with freight shipping costs of about 23.8 billion.

5157

CSO: 4400

ELECTORAL CANDIDACY OF EXPATRIATES CRITICIZED

Libreville L'UNION in French 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial column by Makaya: "In My View, Then . . . "]

[Text] Who will be the happy beneficiaries of the recent Council of Ministers measure authorizing expatriates to run as candidates in the municipal elections next month? In fact, the Council of Ministers has provided that "expatriates whose dedication to public affairs is undeniable" are eligible.

I, Makaya, who do not frequent high circles, already glimpse a maneuver to obtain the sponsorship of some important people in the capital. Alas, in these municipal elections, as well as in those for the legislature, there will not be enough seats to accommodate everyone.

But who are these "devoted expatriates"? And how can one separate "public affairs" from the juicy affairs which in the end have led to savage capitalism? Will Popa, Haoussa and Durand be recognized as "expatriates"? In addition to "devotion," couldn't one also add the length of the stay as a second condition?

All these questions are being asked in the neighborhood and I after all am only passing them on.

5157
CSO: 4400

GABON

PRESENCE OF FOREIGN CRIMINALS DECRIED

Libreville L'UNION in French 22-23 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial column by Makaya: "In My View, Then . . . "]

[Text] I have already denounced here all the people who want to convert Libreville into a Chicago on the Gabon Estuary. I have loudly voiced my indignation at the actions of these bandits who disturb public order and the tranquility of simple homes. In my country, we do not like all these assassins who kidnap children as they leave schools, who deface the doors of homes, threatening honest people with revolvers or knives. These car thieves, the vast majority of them foreigners, should not find asylum here.

I know that we are a hospitable country, but I believe that an effort should be made to separate the wheat from the chaff.

My brothers in the poorer quarters--doorkeepers, laborers, unskilled workers, stevedores--in brief all of those who share the name of Makaya with me, should understand that the legendary hospitality of our country cannot tolerate the excesses of certain undesirable elements who sow the seeds of bad conduct.

And let no one, finally, complain to me about xenophobia.

5157

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

BRITISH COMPANY IN SEISMIC SURVEY--Proposals from companies interested in conducting a seismic survey on the continental shelf off Guinea-Bissau were received and opened last Wednesday at the Commissariat of the State for Natural Resources; these companies include Western Geophysical Company (American), Compagnie General de Geophysique (French), and Digicon (English). After all of the offers had been studied, it was concluded that Digicon had submitted the best basic conditions demanded by the government for doing this work in the country. This company has a geophysical vessel which is now ready and, except for unforeseen circumstances connected with the location of the sailing points, the ship will be able to start work early next February. Regarding the other two companies, they will not be able to start these activities by the deadline required (prior to March 1981) and they are not able to submit the additional proposals relating to the speculative program since they have a capacity for running only 2,500 kilometers of seismic lines, financed by the World Bank, whereas the country has proposed 5,000 kilometers. The other 2,500 kilometers would be paid for by the companies involved. To complete the information elements coming from Esso, AGIP [National Italian Oil Company], and IFP [French Petroleum Institute] (companies which are working in Guinea-Bissau and which have information on our territory), a seismic survey will be conducted not only in areas where there is no information as yet but also at points where the results are as yet not positive. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 p 8] 5058

SOVIET BOOK FAIR--An exhibit of Soviet books, magazines, journals, stamps, and records was opened last Tuesday in Bissau at the headquarters of the USSR-Guinea-Bissau Friendship Association. The inaugural ceremony, presided over by Comrade Domingos Brito, from the party's CSU [Supreme Struggle Committee], and Soviet Embassy Counsellor Anatoly Bulanov, was also attended by the Ambassador from that friendly country, Lev Krylov. Various works published in Russian, Portuguese, Spanish, French, and English, arranged by subject headings such as social-political affairs, science and technology, education and fiction works in art and children's books as well as other kinds of publications will be on display until 23 December in that exhibit, organized by the above-mentioned Friendship Association with the collaboration of the Soviet Agency for Foreign Trade, "Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga" [International Book Publishers] and the DEDIL. In addressing the audience, Comrade Domingos Brito stressed the importance of the exhibit which represents ways of approach and cultural exchange between the two friendly peoples. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 p 2] 5058

POSSIBLE RETURN OF GUINEANS IN PORTUGAL--"There was general enthusiasm on the part of Guineans living in Portugal. Everybody is behind the Revolutionary Council, everybody supports its proposals without reservations, and everybody is interested in participating in the construction of a free and independent fatherland." These were the first statements made at the airport by Comrade Avito Jose da Silva who headed the mission from the Revolutionary Council charged with briefing our fellow citizens who live in that country on the objectives and reasons behind the events of 14 November and on the policy of concord declared by the country's president, Comrade Nino Vieira. The meeting in Lisbon which lasted 9 consecutive hours due to the significance of questions asked, was attended by about 1,000 Guineans. The delegation also visited Aveiro, Porto, and Coimbra, where there was also a warm reception and a demonstration of solidarity with the Readjustment Movement. Together with personnel from the country's embassy in Portugal, the mission started a census which is still underway to determine the number of Guineans residing in that country, the medium-level and higher-level management personnel who expressed a desire to return to the country, and others who may continue to work in Portugal to help us. It was emphasized that, according to data already collected, there are around 30 higher-level management personnel and about 40 medium-level professional personnel in that country. Comrade Avito Jose da Silva brought a list of those who are ready to return to the home country to be submitted to the Revolutionary Council in order to study the conditions for their reintegration into the country. The head of the delegation assured us that the mission was positive. There was also an effort in support of objectives which had brought the delegation to Portugal on the part of the international press and the Portugal-Guinea-Bissau Friendship Association. It is recalled that the delegation also included Comrades Henriqueta Godinho, director of civil service, and Leonel Vieira, director of administrative and cultural affairs in the ministry of foreign affairs. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 p 2] 5058

STUDENTS IN USSR SUPPORT COUP--The students from Guinea-Bissau in Moscow met on 7 December, in the presence of trainees from the JAAC, the UNTG [National Union of Guinea-Bissau Workers] and the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces] in that country; they reviewed and debated the events of 14 November. At this meeting, the students unanimously decided to express their appreciation of the efficient way in which the Revolutionary Council ousted the old regime which long ago had ceased to respond to the necessities of our people, unconditionally to support the Revolutionary Council, and to assert their unalterable loyalty to the party's policies as outlined by our late and lamented Amilcar Cabral. They also reiterated their conviction that, under the direction of the Revolutionary Council, our people will occupy its proper place in the history of mankind; they vigorously condemned the traitors to the fatherland who used the party as a cover for violating the principles of our people and they expressed their firm determination to study hard so as to be able to make the worthwhile contribution to the development of our country and in the service of our people. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 p 2] 5058

MOSLEM COMMUNITY'S SUPPORT--"The truth is like hope--it does not die--without people realizing it. On this day, truth emerged and prevailed over everything. This is why the Muslim people, happy with the change, cannot contain its deeply-felt joy

that this truth has brought us and that is why today we want to express our appreciation to the Revolutionary Council." This was one of the statements from the Islamic clergyman Aladje Seco Na Baio during a ceremony of congratulations and affirmation of solidary support for 14 November, held Sunday at the Office of the President of the Republic. The initiative was conducted by a group of representatives from the Muslim community in the country. At this meeting, at the end of which the vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Comrade Victor Saude Maria spoke, the audience also heard remarks from Aladjes Seco Na Baio and Alfa Umoro Sow, as well as Comrade Lamine Haidara, the head of the department of Islamic Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. According to Aladje Umoro Sow, this demonstration was not confined to the Muslim people who constitutes more than 30 percent of the nation's population but represents the entire people of Guinea-Bissau who is the highest inspiration for the 14 November Readjustment Movement whose leaders have come to be our guides and who will help us in putting an end to hunger. In conclusion, Joao Bernardo Vieira, representative of the Revolutionary Council, in the absence of the brigade commander, closed the ceremony by reciprocating for the feelings of appreciation expressed on this occasion in talking to the great men present there and to the community whose spokesmen they are. [Excerpts] Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Dec 80 p 8] 5058

CSO: 4401

SPECULATION VOICED ON CHOICE OF VICE PRESIDENT

Dakar AFRICA in French Dec 80 pp 29, 31, 102

[Text] The inhabitants of the Ivory Coast are awaiting a president of the national assembly, constitutional heir apparent of the president of the republic. Once again, in an Ivory Coast in political turmoil, Houphouet, as elusive as ever, upsets all predictions by announcing the creation of the post of vice president. Who will be this second of an astonishing political revival which astounds and surprises the inhabitants of the Ivory Coast as well as foreign observers.

The daring and original Ivory Coast experiment in democratization within the different authorities of the single party, the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Part of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally] had an epilogue 23 November last with the election of its last deputies. Only about 30 of the former parliamentarians (there were 84 candidates) were re-elected against 120 newcomers. These surprising results show how much political life in the Ivory Coast was led by an "elite" whom the people merely tolerated, without identifying with them. A large proportion of the new general secretaries has come up in the party sub sections (100 against 91 former). Three-fourths of the national assembly was replaced. Thus we have just seen an upheaval on the political chess board in which certain "permanent fixtures" were swept away by the people's vote. That is the case with Maurice Oulate and Gladys Anoma, former vice presidents of the defunct assembly, Tieba Quattara, former questeur [administrative and financial officer elected to parliament] and Samba Amboise, old comrade of the chief of state.

The composition of the new assembly, articulating the wish for renewal, ends the myth about the so often heavy-handed "militant from the very first".

Henceforth Ivory Coast inhabitants feel equal in the party. At last they can have the impression of really participating in the political life of their country. Those elected in 1980 know, themselves, that their reelection in 1985 will depend on their accomplishments. General secretary, deputy, mayor, all have ceased being honorific titles borne not without arrogance. These responsibilities now evoke an image of service. In no village, on no island, will the people pardon their general secretary, deputy, or mayor for having abused their confidence.

The Ivory Coast democratic party offers the country the means of a more balanced mid-range development as it leads the country out of its political sclerosis. Each of the elected ones will struggle in his region's research offices for development. Once the next 2 years, predicted to be difficult, are passed, and the economy will have resumed its vigorous growth, no deputy will any longer accept the role of poor relation for his zone.

Yace Unlikely?

For the moment the Ivory Coast inhabitants, quite aroused in the commotion, are wondering. For several days the great question was: who will be the president of the national assembly, the presumed heir apparent. But the president, always unpredictable and full of surprises, exploded a new bombshell by changing article 11 of the constitution, instituting the plan of succession in case of vacancy of office. The new article of the constitution installs a vice presidency with the well known logical consequences in case of presidential disability. Who will this newcomer be, this heir apparent which the chief of state of the Ivory Coast will have for himself suddenly after having deflected attention by proclaiming last October that from the party leadership he had surrounded himself with a certain number of associates on whom would devolve the responsibility of designating the one most capable of carrying on the presidential mandate in case of vacancy of office. In living rooms, in offices, on the streets themselves, names were named, still convinced that "the Old One", who is very secretive, could still confound the best analysis. The name of Philippe Yace, was advanced, faithful, but hard hit by the political renewal for having too openly played at being heir apparent and for not having kept a larger base in the party and people. Such a designation would mean that the chief of state had removed a punishment which would have turned out to be of short duration and recognized in the general secretary of the PDCI-RDA the ability to lead the country one day. The choice of Yace is however unlikely according to numerous observers. The difference in views and approaches to problems between the Ivory Coast chief of state and his former second are likely to be deeper than one thinks. And it would not be surprising to see the former president of the national assembly only become mayor in his home town.

The other "candidate" could be Konan Bedie. Former minister of economy and of finance, removed from the government 20 July 1977. After a stay considered positive at the World Bank he returned last October to the Ivory Coast, refusing to renew his contract with that organization. The people welcomed him like a new man. The staff and representatives of the party subsections gave him a long ovation when on 1 October last he was elected member of the political bureau. Was this ovation only given him to compensate what, to the Ivory Coast inhabitants, seemed to be two years of punishment? In fact his compatriots never doubted his ability, quite to the contrary. Some blamed him only for a kind of exuberance and self-assurance that irritated and caused jealousy and criticism and are certainly the cause of the wildest rumors about his fortune.

But today people only think of the positive aspects of his ability. And it is not rare to hear staff members affirm: "When Bedie was there, we didn't have all these difficulties."

Bedie, the New Man

The former Ivory Coast minister of economy and finance moreover has never hidden his political ambitions in the trail of the chief of state, and he cleverly cultivated the sympathy of numerous staff who today hope for his return. It was already agreed that Bedie would be candidate for the presidency of the national assembly. And he had serious chances of reaching that perch. Numerous deputies quietly had been helped by his direct or indirect support to be elected, thus becoming indebted to him. But is Bedie still as interested as he seemed to be in the presidency of a national assembly emptied of all the hope that made it attractive? Is he the man to be content with third place? Some of his friends reply affirmatively. Regardless of these speculations if Bedie were brought to the vice presidency that would mean that his departure from the government in a poisoned atmosphere in July 1977 was by no means a banishment but a being put into reserve while the chief of state carefully made his plans for at least 4 years. Brilliant minister of economy and finances, valued associate at the World Bank, with a fine reputation, and an air of prosperity, possessed of managerial competence, Bedie is no doubt the best situated to take over economic liberalism in the Ivory Coast...He only had to be out of the way for a time. That now has been done. But the man presents a very African handicap: namely, the different elections these past few weeks proved that the notion of ethnicity is still very strong. He is Baoule, like the chief of state who again will have to be quite clever to have a Boule accepted as his successor.

The Chances of Lawyer Banny

The same obstacle arises in the case of another outsider, Lawyer Jean Konan Banny, a brilliant lawyer, president of the bar association, former defense minister, put out of the government in 1963 for association with a plot seeking to overthrow the government. Later it was proved that the plot was nothing but a maneuver of the security chief. And the chief of state, who feels a little guilty over what it is suitable today to call the "triumph of the arbitrary" in 1963, spares no effort toward yesterday's faithful, estranged from him by a judiciary error.

And with Charles Donwahi, Jean Konan Banny is among those who agreed to return to the forefront of the political scene. Re-elected deputy from Yamoussoukro, the president of the bar association even seems to play the role of "private advisor" to the chief of state. It is not rare to see him in the presidential suite, just as one often sees him at international conference, very close to the head of delegation. His influential position of deputy does not suffice to explain this "privileged" status.

Public rumor is to the effect that Lawyer Banny also was candidate for the presidency of the national assembly. And this should not be surprising. He was one of the most listened-to voices in the defunct assembly. And his ambition is justified. But the prerogatives of the president of the assembly since the famous article 11 of the constitution, do they still interest this effective and discreet fighter in Ivory Coast politics, who has yet to have his revenge? However that may be, Jean Konan Banny will not be a man in the shadows in this revived political activity of the Ivory Coast. Already a member of the executive committee of the political bureau, if he were not vice president he could be president of the national assembly, or at least minister.

No one Sp. of Alliali

The choice of other outsiders could be surprising. That could be the case of Camille Alliali, man who knows the files, self-effacing but effective, who has appeared the last few years as one of the chief of state's principal trusted men. But it does appear that Mr Alliali, current minister of justice, member of the executive committee of the party, would remain the main coordinator of PDCI-RDA in its new form. Organizer of the last congress and since the man whom everything must pass through on its way to the chief of state, a more official title of number 1 among equals would better reflect his current activities. It is also understood that he might leave the justice ministry for the supreme court.

And the "old men": Ekro, Denise, Mokey

With Camille Alliali there would also be Lamine Fadiga on the list of "probable seconds". The current minister of marine is without doubt the best specialist of problems of the sea in the third world. And in this very domain he is accepted as an authority. The Ivory Coast owes him the spectacular development of its merchant marine, with the positive results the national fleet has shown. But the man has a major handicap: brilliant administrator, he is without a political image.

In truth no one knows what the next Ivory Coast Government will be and above all who will be the new number 2, awaited with such curiosity abroad. President Houphouet-Boigny retired to his native village these past weeks and, still unpredictable as ever, is preparing a new surprise. One thing is certain. If his choice fell on a young person, then Houphouet would have "elected" his heir apparent. But if he appoints one of his old comrades: Mokey, Ekro, Denise, then he would only have selected a transitional man while awaiting the rise of the "young wolves".

9772

CSO: 4400

RNM LEADERS INTERVIEWED; SUCCESSES CLAIMED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Dec 80 p 41

[Text] About 20 km out of Lisbon, the picturesque little fishing village of Cascais boasts the world's largest population of deposed kings and princes. Between the royal mansions nestle the fabulous houses of a different type of royalty — the moneyed kind.

At the top of the hill overlooking the red-tiled roofs of the sprawling palaces where "the beautiful people" live and play, stands the pink hotel Chitola.

This is where friends had told me were staying some visitors I would find more than worthwhile meeting. No names were mentioned, but knowing the type of activities of the people who had invited me I had a pretty good idea it would have something to do with the situation in Mozambique.

Camouflage

Sitting in the soft light of the fading sun in an upstairs suite, three smartly dressed black gentlemen were awaiting my visit.

When I crossed the room to shake hands with them I did the biggest double-take of my life.

The men in the expensive three-piece suits were the same I had met a few months back in the forbidding Mozambique bush, their camouflage kits turned stiff by layers of dust and sweat.

Whimsical smiles playing on their faces, there stood before me the Mozambique National Resistance leader and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, Afonso Jacamo, and his top aides, commanders Raul Manuel Domingos and José Domingos.

There was an inescapable feeling of confidence in the air. For the first time in the four years since the opposition took up arms against Frelimo and a few score men started carrying out daring raids against military and economic targets, the RNM top leaders had

ventured out on an overseas mission.

They obviously felt things were looking bright enough at home for them to leave their 10 000-strong guerilla army for a short while to plead their cause in the major European capitals.

Statement

Jacamo (or Dhlakama, as he wishes to be called)

showed a dry sense of humour when he told me: "I would like you to make known abroad how thankful we are to Samora Machel for lending us the credibility that had been denied to us for so long."

And he explained: "Regularly, Frelimo has kept announcing that the Resistance had been

wiped out from the face of the earth. Lately, after each such statement Machel rushes to see his friend and colleague Robert Mugabe to beg for help to annihilate us all over again."

He recalls that it was Sebastiao Mabote, recently catapulted from the ranks to lieutenant-general, who first made the final victory announcement after a clash with a guerilla group at Macate in August 1979.

Apparently, the victory had not been so final, as Frelimo was compelled to launch an all-out attack on the RNM's main stronghold in the Gorongosa mountains in October 1979.

Then came the "total annihilation of the enemy" at Chitanga, in June of this year. Frelimo's reports sounded very much like a replay of Vietnam's biggest battles. They claimed to have killed

more than 300 guerillas and captured some 400.

The operation was described as a total success in which the Frelimo forces stormed the "enemy positions" supported by an immense armada of heavy bombers and gunships while batteries of Stalin organs and heavy field guns pulverised everything in sight.

Dhlakama claims that he now has 10 000 well-trained and equipped men

on the field and that a further 3 000 are about to finish an intensive training course.

According to RNM sources, the new "liberation movement" is practically in control of four key central and southern provinces — Manica, Sofala, Inhambane and Gaza. Three strong columns have crossed the Save River to open up the southern front as a prelude to the march on Maputo.

Support

Time was running short as the three leaders were due to leave in a few hours on the first leg of their whistle-stop tour of Europe. With them were two long-serving

members of the RNM leadership; the movement's secretary-general Orlando Christina and Dr

Evo Fernandes, who represents it in Europe.

Jacamo makes a last point: "We are now strong militarily but our real strength comes from the good people of Mozambique without whose loyal and courageous support we would not be able to survive. On our march to Maputo the population provides us with food, intelligence and, more important still, moral encouragement."

Orlando Cristina, one of the RNM founders, adds: "Frelimo are definitely showing signs of panic. They are seriously worried by the growing

strength of our forces and the importance of the successes achieved.

"Faced with an ever-increasing stream of defections to our side, they are now issuing only small quantities of ammunition to their troops to minimise the losses when they cross the line."

Before leaving to reassure European leaders that the RNM wants more than anything else to free Mozambique from the marxist yoke and to give it a Western-style government, Afonso Dhlakama (Jacamo) told me: "Believe you me, before the year is over the Resistance will make the world aware that we really mean business."

Here is a list of strikes said to have been carried out by Mozambique resistance fighters and which I have confirmed from Lisbon, Maputo and Salisbury sources:

- Nov 23 — Beira-Umtali pipeline blown up 4 km north of the road junction Beira-Tete. Salisbury reports said the pipeline caught fire.

- Nov 27 — Cabora Bassa power transmission lines brought down.

- Dec 2 — At 4 am the town of Dombe in the Manica province, near Gogói, was overrun by RNM troops who are still holding it.

- Dec 2 — Zanla troops sent by Mugabe to relieve Espungabera. Forty-five Zanla men were taken prisoner by the guerillas. Jacamo says their fate hangs on Mugabe's further action against the RNM.

- Dec 6 — At 10.30 am, the pylons of a long section of the Cabora Bassa lines were dynamited some 700 km south of CB's main power station at Songo.

- Dec 6 — A ship berthed at the port of Beira was blown up by explosive charges.

- Dec 6 — Water supply to Beira cut off. Water works pumps destroyed.

- Dec 7 — A Frelimo troop carrier fell into an ambush 65 km north of the Gorongosa river. Several occupants were killed or injured.

- Dec 8 — The town of Chibabava, in southern Mozambique, overrun by guerilla forces.

- Dec 9 — Frelimo's military camp at Magombeni attacked by guerilla troops.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN NIAMEY, AGADEZ DEPARTMENTS REPORTED

Report on Niamey Department

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 18 Nov 80 p 3

[Excerpt] At the conclusion of the fact-finding and evaluation mission regarding the 1979-1980 agro-pasture program in Niamey Department, LE SAHEL met with Mr Mohamed Abdoulaye, chief of departmental agricultural service, recently to learn the true facts about the food situation of the department's inhabitants. Mr Abdoulaye took part in the mission which was carried out by the minister of youth, sports and culture, Commander Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou.

In substance, here are Mr Mohamed Abdoulaye's answers to our questions:

[Question] At the conclusion of the ministerial fact-finding and evaluation mission regarding the 1979-1980 agro-pasture program in Niamey Department in which you participated, what is your opinion, Mr Abdoulaye, about the food situation of the inhabitants of the six districts you visited?

[Answer] The food situation of the inhabitants of the six districts we visited, on the whole, [is satisfactory], despite setbacks suffered by our crops during their growing cycle: first, the delays in sowing and then the re-sowing, followed by periods of drought and parasitism.

These setbacks sporadically created pockets of deficiency such as we saw in Quallan District, around the Tondikiwindi area, which was severely hit, and in Tillabery, the Anzourou and Denna cantons were also severely affected by drought and very serious flooding. Also, in Tera District we saw millet dried out in the husk in Gourouol canton. The fields of this canton are still green but because of drought and parasitism especially locusts, the inhabitants have reaped practically nothing. Of the 23 villages in this canton, 21 are deficient by almost 90 percent. In this aspect, then, the situation is very serious.

Even in Filingue District we noted food-deficient villages in Tondikandia canton and in the Abala sector.

I'd say then, that the situation is satisfactory, on the whole, although we noted a theoretical deficit of about 1,600 tons for the whole department. This is explained by the fact that the capital of our country is located in our department and we consider our capital a unit of consumption and not a unit of production. Thus, our capital consumes 56,000 tons of our production.

Another explanation for this deficit is that we wanted to be prudent, because while we were aware that more than anyone else we want our department to have a surplus crop, nevertheless, taking into consideration the drought at the end of cycle and the ensuing parasitism, we wanted to be prudent in our estimate of yield. We wanted to express this yield to a minimum, to be on the safe side.

This is, then, what I can tell you about the food situation of the inhabitants of Niamey Department. The other districts, certainly Kolo District, as well as Say District, have long had surpluses, not to mention Filingue District, despite the deficient pockets of Tondikandia and the north of Abala.

Report on Agadez Situation

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 20 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Secretary of State for Interior Abdou Mallam Moussa undertook an evaluation and fact-finding mission from 3 to 13 November in Agadez Department. He traveled, successively, to Agadez, Tabelot, Fachi, Bilma, Dirkou, Siguedine, Chirfa, Iferoqane, Adrabouss, Timia, El Mekil, Tchirozerine, Arlit, In-Gall, Teguidan-Tessoum, Tchintaborak and Aderbiainat.

In an interview given to LE SAHEL, Mr Abdou Mallam Moussa stated:

First of all it must be pointed out that Agadez Department by a geographic situation is a pasture area. The pasture situation in Agadez Department is satisfactory. As in other departments of the country, Agadez has had a better rainfall than in preceding years. According to statements by cattlemen themselves, this year's pasture will last 2 years, whether it rains or not, thanks to the cool desert climate at night.

To the south of the desert and desert areas, there is the cold season pasture which is beginning to come up slowly along the east side of the Air mountain range. So, this year the situation is good. But for a rational exploitation of these pastures, it would be desirable to have points between In-Gall and Teguidan-Tessoum, In-Gall and Fagochia in the north, Teguidan-Tessoum and Moraren on the Talak plain, and on the Bilma route to supply caravans. Despite this poor distribution of waterholes, during the dry season this year there won't be livestock dispersion caused by the absence of pastureland around traditional waterholes.

Concerning sanitation, cases of goat-pox and abortion are to be deplored.

Regarding supplemental food and as a measure of safety, Agadez Department should have a supply of 250 tons of cottonseed.

On the agricultural level, millet and maize production climbed to 500 tons. The production of wheat in March 1980 is estimated at close to 1,000 tons. The date output in Bilma, Fachi and the Air mountain range also should not be ignored, because it continues to be considerable.

In these regions, renewal of the date palms should be considered. The protection of ditches in the Air mountain range and the In-Gall region should also be considered, because produce gardening takes place in the valleys which overflow during the rainy season. These rains produce fertile soil for the palm trees. As for the food

situation, Agades Department needs 27,000 tons of provisions for a population of 138,000 inhabitants. OPVN (Nigerian Foodstuffs Office) selling centers are packed with food. But there are centers such as the ones in Teguidan-Tessoum and Tchintaborak which should be reopened and supplied regularly.

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CHINESE AGRICULTURAL PROJECT HANDED OVER TO NATION

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 3 Dec 80 p 2

[Excerpt] The Chinese Government yesterday morning officially turned over to the Niger Government the Seberé hydroagricultural improvement. The document signing over the project was signed by Hamid Algabit, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, representing the government of the republic of Niger, and Chang Kuang, charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy representing the government of the Peoples Republic of China.

In accordance with the stipulations provided in the protocol of agreement relative to agricultural cooperation projects between our two countries, the Chinese agro-technical mission embarked, starting in October 1977, on the improvement of the outskirts of Seberé, and taught the peasants in this area the techniques of rice production.

It was the minister of rural development, Brah Mahamane, who presided yesterday afternoon at Seberé over the official ceremony turning over the Seberé project, in the presence of the charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Niger.

In his speech, the minister of rural development said "that agricultural cooperation between our country and the Peoples Republic of China is definitely exemplary, as in such a short time major achievements have been wrought, to the great benefit of our people."

Next the minister recalled the different projects undertaken in the framework of Niger-China cooperation, specifically: the rehabilitation and equipping of hydro-agricultural improvements at Saga-Libore-N'Dounga, completion of the Kolo improvement (300 hectares), construction of the important Tera Dam, construction of the rice-husking plant at Kolo, with an annual capacity of 4,000 tons, completion of the 50 large-diameter wells in l'Air, assistance to SONIFAME [expansion unknown] on agricultural mechanization, the upcoming completion of the 150-hectare improvement at Tiaguirire. All these projects are focused on agricultural self-sufficiency. To guarantee an adequate supply of food to our people, the minister said, "the supreme military council and the government have chosen the route of building hydraulic works."

The battle for development, continued the minister, will be won with the political determination of the supreme military council and the government and with the technical and financial assistance of friendly countries.

And the minister, on behalf of the president of the supreme military council and the government congratulated and thanked the Chinese engineers, technicians, workers, and unskilled laborers, along with their Niger counterparts, who "working in perfect harmony have contributed to the realization of this major improvement."

The minister also paid special tribute to the many people in attendance at the ceremony. This proves "if any proof were needed the change that this improvement will bring in improving their living conditions."

The Fruit of Niger-China Friendship

In his response, the charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Niger said "that the people of Niger, relying on their own strength, developing their national economy, attaching great importance to agriculture, putting out enormous efforts to increase grain production, have happily been successful in valuing and improving their standard of living, under the leadership of President Seyni Kountche."

The charge d'affaires then spoke of the importance of the Seberé improvement for Niger-Chinese cooperation. "The realization of the Seberé project is a triumphant fruition, a fruit of the friendship between our two peoples." Cooperation between our two countries, the charge d'affaires continued, "is sincere, good, growing, and satisfying." After having recalled China's different projects in Niger and mentioning various facts (see box) about the Seberé project, the Chinese charge d'affaires said in conclusion that they "will spare no effort to maintain and cherish the fruits of cooperation."

Previously, the sub-prefect of Kolo welcomed the participants. He expressed satisfaction with this project which at the start will involve 1,000 families spread out over 20 villages of his arrondissement.

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NIGER

BRIEFS

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS--Col Seyni Kountche, the chief of state, yesterday morning gave two audiences. The first to Miss Gabrielle Von Brochowski, a representative of the European Development Fund (EDF), who said following her audience that she had reviewed, with President Kountche, the country's development plans. At this time especially, with the Lome Convention going into effect on 1 January. We are presently awaiting, she added, the ratification of this convention by certain member states, and also the ratification of certain ACP (African, Caribbean, Pacific) states. Once these formalities are out of the way, on 1 January, we will have funds available from the 5th European Development Fund which can be put to work. Also discussed during the conversation were road projects concerning the 4th and 5th EDF. With regard to the 4th EDF, the project will concern upkeep of the Niamey-Zinder link, more precisely between Birni N'Konni and Guidan-Roundji. Finally, the chief of state spoke to me of the priorities of the 5th EDF that will be implemented starting next winter. They concern the widening of an important 87-km segment linking Guidan-Roundji to Tchadoua, and the asphaltting of 20 km of road situated between Zinder and Mirriah. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 6-7 Dec 80 p 3] 9516

GOVERNMENT RAISES MINIMUM WAGES--Despite current difficulties, the government did not hesitate to raise the minimum guaranteed interoccupational wage. A presidential decree dated 6 December taking retroactive effect to 1 October fixes the new hourly rate of the minimum guaranteed interoccupational wages of the first, second, and third occupational categories. This decree ratifies the decision made September to increase the low-level wages by 10 percent. Thus the minimum guaranteed interoccupational wage is established throughout the national territory at the single rate of 109.02 CFA Francs, or 18,898 Francs per month. The minimum wages of workers in the first, second, and third categories of the collective interoccupational convention are raised respectively to 19,651 for the first category B; 20,270 for the second category A; 21,358 for second category B and 23,019 Francs for the third category. To better appreciate the dimensions of the effort the state has made, one should recall that the current international economic situation in general, and the subregional situation in particular, is hardly favorable. In fact, the fall in the world price of uranium, a raw material from which we derive substantial financial resources, combined with the galloping inflation which pitilessly stalks the fragile economy of our isolated country, could hardly make things easier. Nevertheless, anxious to maintain the purchasing power of our diligent laborers, the Supreme Military Council and the government did not hesitate to raise the wages of those who toil to provide our country with the growth it is experiencing. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 9 Dec 80 p 1] 9516

SWISS AID AGREEMENT--An agreement for the financing of 360 million CFA Francs was signed yesterday afternoon between the government of Niger, represented by Hamid Algabit, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, and a delegation of the West African section of Swiss cooperation, represented by Othman Hafner, head of the delegation. By terms of this agreement, the West African section of Swiss cooperation will contribute to two projects in the waters and forests sector. The first project, totalling 200 million CFA Francs (Swiss participation amounting to 160 million), is destined for improvement of the ronerale [translation unknown] of Dallol Maouri. The long-term objectives of the project are sustained-yield utilization and conservation of the ronerale of Dallol Maouri. In particular it involves putting in place a plan for integrated improvement and establishing a system of well-adapted utilization capable of satisfying the needs of the populace and benefiting the local economy. The second project which totals 160 million CFA Francs (the Swiss share is 140 million CFA Francs) concerns well improvements in the Tahoua department. The objectives of this second project are to obtain, with the participation of the population, a re-establishment of ecological balance and improved plant and animal production. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 5 Dec 80 p 3] 9516

CSO: 4400

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KANO RELIGIOUS RIOTS

Maitatsine Certified Dead

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Abdulhamid Babatunde]

[Text] THE eleven-day siege over parts of Kano City by the band of religious fanatics came to an end on Monday evening when the dead body of Alhaji Muhammadu Marwa Maitatsine was brought to Kano from the village he and a few supporters had taken refuge.

With the end of the siege, residents of the city heaved a sigh of relief and came out in their thousands to welcome President Shahu Shagari who went to Kano to see the extent of damage and loss of lives involved. It was his first visit to Kano State since assumption of office.

The president accompanied by some ministers, army and police officers went to the scene of the eleven-day battle before calling on the Emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero in his palace.

Speaking there, the president described as unbelievable that a group of people could attempt to take-over parts of a city in the country in apparent ignorance of the capability of the Federal Government to halt any such move in its tracks.

The president assured that in view of the seriousness of the fanatics' designs, all the arms of the nation's security system would be strengthened to prevent any recurrence in the country.

He expressed gratitude to volunteer groups who had assisted the police and the army in dealing with the fanatical insurgents.

The Emir of Kano thanked the president for showing concern by being present to see things for himself.

He said the people of Kano always had trust in the president's emphasis that it was the duty of all Nigerians to be extra vigilant.

He said he hoped to pay another visit to the state in a more jovial atmosphere in future.

Also speaking, Governor Mohammed Abubakar Rimi said it was clear that there was more to the fanatics than were religious fanaticism in view of their preparedness to engage the government at all levels in bloody confrontation.

He described 1980 as a year of disasters and hoped that the year would expire and go with all its tragic potentials.

Meanwhile, full scale investigation is to be conducted into the circumstances surrounding the activities of the religious fanatics who held parts of Kano City for eleven days.

President Shagari announced this in after-lunch address at Government House, Kano on Tuesday.

He said from reports of the nature of the fanatics' insurgency, it was clear that there was more than religion at the hearts of the fanatics.

He said the inquiry would enable the government to take firm steps to stop such things from occurring.

Police Check Fleeing 'Fanatics'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] THE Kaduna State Police Command has mounted series of road blocks on Zaria-Kaduna road in an effort to track down fanatics who might have escaped from Kano during the military mopping-up operation that dislodged the Maitatsine band of fanatics from their stronghold.

Commercial vehicles plying the road are thoroughly checked and their passengers made to show their abdomen. The fanatics reportedly had a mark made of indelible ink on their abdomen.

There was no arrest of any fleeing fanatics in Kaduna as at yesterday afternoon. A police source told the New Nigerian that the exercise would continue.

Assembly To Investigate

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] THE House of Representatives would look into the religious fanatics' riot in Kano, Mr. Edwin Ume Ezeoke, Speaker of the House has said.

In a press release issued in Lagos last Wednesday, Mr. Ezeoke said that the House would deliberate fully on the Kano riot so as to guard against a re-occurrence of such riots in any part of the Country.

The House would resume next week after a three-week Christmas recess.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ezeoke has commended President Shagari

for the prompt action he took to quell the religious riot.

Mr. Ezeoke, who gave his support for President Shagari's action, said that what the country needed now was peace and stability, adding that anything which would hamper this should be ruthlessly dealt with.

The speaker condemned the action of the religious fanatics in its totality, pointing out that the acceptance of any religion should be by persuasion and not coercion or force.

Mr. Ezeoke then called for the strengthening of the nation's security especially at the borders and warned that the influx of aliens which was inimical to both the economy and security of the nation should be stopped.

In another development, members of the House of Representatives Committee on National Planning have been recalled from their recess.

The members are expected to attend a meeting of the committee scheduled for next Monday.

Mr. F.N.C. Nwankison, Chairman of the committee, who made the announcement, explained that the committee would want to finish its deliberations on the 1981 budget before the House resumes next Wednesday.

Also from the House of Representatives, Mr. Edet Ehiemam Bamey, Chairman of the Labour Committee, has been chosen to represent the National Assembly at this year's African/American Institute annual conference holding in Freetown, Sierra-Leone.

The conference will be opened on January 8, 1981 by President Siaka Stevens of Sierra-Leone.

Discussions at the conference will centre around Africa's economic and security need and the issue of South Africa and Namibian freedom.

Condolences From Niger President

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Jan 81 p 12

[Text] PRESIDENT Seyni Kountche of Niger Republic, on Thursday sent a message of sympathy to the government and people of Kano State over the destruction of property and the displacement of people as a result of riots by a set of religious fanatics in Kano.

Replied, the Kano State governor thanked the government and people of Niger for their sympathy.

He said that the disturbances had not been limited to Kano alone, but had extended to Niger Republic, because it disrupted economic activities between Kano and that country.

The governor said that the event was not just a religious uprising, but a well planned war, adding that he hoped it would never happen again (NAN).

In the message, President Kountche said that the government and people of Niger Republic felt very concerned over what had happened in Kano, adding that "what affected the people of Nigeria also affects the people of our country as we are all brothers and sisters".

Kano State Task Force

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] MEANWHILE a task force committee has been established by the Kano State Government to recommend how best to rehabilitate the victims of the recent religious violence in Kano.

A government statement in Kano said the task force is to be headed by the Commissioner for Special Duties, Alhaji Aminu Yusuf.

The committee, the statement said, is expected to determine areas affected by the violence and to identify individuals rendered homeless by the destruction.

The committee, the government said, would also assess the damage done to private and public property during the riot.

The task force committee is expected to handover its findings to the government on or before the 25 of January, 1981.

Meanwhile, yesterday was marked as mourning day in Kano State in memory of those who lost their lives in the disturbances. The day was also observed as a work-free day.

Governor Mohammed Abubakar Rumi urged Muslims to pray for the souls of those who had died in the disturbances. He also urged Christians to offer the same prayers on Sunday.

'Do Not Blame Aliens'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Aliens"]

[Text] SINCE the Maitatsine riot in Kano, it is now fast becoming conventional wisdom to blame it all on aliens. A few elected and appointed officials have already spoken, echoing what must now be the popular mood for alien-hating and alien-bashing. However before the authorities get taken in by the thinking that has fostered this mood, we would like to urge caution in handling the problem of the influx of aliens into the country.

Not that we think the federal authorities are about

to renege on their commitment to the ECOWAS protocol on movement in a controversial issue.

Those who now blame the Maitatsine riot on aliens should remember that for every devilish Muhammadu Marwa (the leader of the Maitatsine fanatics) there are hundreds of useful aliens, some of whom have contributed to the progress of this country at even the highest levels of government.

The run-of-the-mill aliens too have, for example, helped immensely in our construction projects, which form the bulk of our development plans. They have helped by keeping wages from busting the ceiling.

Secondly we would be the

worse for attempting to bar other West Africans from coming in for no valid reasons. Nigerians for one thing, are probably the most mobile Africans and we would only be inviting retaliation from other countries if we bar their citizens from coming in here. For another, because we have the greatest potential for becoming the granary and the factory of our sub-region, we have a stake in ECOWAS coming of age. But it cannot come of age if we start to mourn the sacrifices that the leadership of the sub-region entails.

By all means let us tighten our borders to ensure that undesirable aliens do not come in in the first place. But we must remember that it is not wise to impose vindictive regulations to keep aliens away because a few of them have threatened society's peace.

It is much better for the law enforcement agents to keep a tab on their movements, pick out those who break the law and send them back.

Letter: Stop Religious Fanaticism

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Jan 81 p 4

[Letter to the editor by Tobi Dare: "Need To Stop Religious Fanaticism"]

[Text]

RELIGIOUS fanaticism is fast becoming a problem that is already constituting a threat to our constitution and indeed to our country as a whole. We hear of cases where children have been instructed by their parents to disregard the national anthem. Some refused to vote during the last general elections. All these are serious dis-services to one's country. After all it was Jesus that said, "give unto Caesar what is Caesar's".

Some religious encourage begging and idleness. They believe that the poor were created poor. They preach that people should give alms and be contented with their ways of lives even if things

are not getting on fine. They forget that the pailtry alms given to beggars can not solve their problems. Beggars should be taught how to use their hands to produce their needs if we are to develop as a nation.

The resources of women available in this country are not being tapped particularly in some northern states where their husbands keep them in purdah. They do not work and yet consume commodities like cloth, shoes, food etc. How then will our per capita income not be low when there are more consumers than producers? No wonder the inflationary trend is becoming uncontrollable. They

must be seen with their sleeves rolled up sweating and toiling to produce their needs. No nation that makes religion her priority has been known to know peace or survive economically. Ireland, Spain or the Arab world are all living examples.

Considering the heterogeneous nature of our country and the strong tribal feelings, it will be disastrous to give room for a religious dichotomy. And the recent announcement by President Shagari to build a national mosque and a church at Abuja further heightens this fear. The amount that will be sunk in this project is better imagined. There is no

doubt that by implications, with due respect to lawyers, Alhaji Shehu Shagari would have contradicted chapter 2, section 15 of our constitution, by supposing that Nigerians belong to Islamic and Christian religions only. Let me warn here that before long traditional worshippers will be justified to demand that their shrines be built at Abuja too.

All over the year, the major cause of wars has been largely religious. Nigeria was at the brink of disaster again in 1978 during the Sharia debate at the Constituent Assembly, it was a religious issue. Perhaps luck or fear of the military saved this country from that imminent danger.

The blackman has been so brainwashed that some of our people are already blind to realities of life. Some no longer go for medical treatment even at the brink of death. Others do not take common tablets to prevent simple diseases.

If the fanatics have a right to worship, definitely the ordinary law abiding Nigerians deserve a right to rest in a peaceful home particularly after the day's job but this is not the case. The fanatics constitute themselves into a nuisance practically everywhere. At the bus stop or inside the over loaded 'Molue' buses, with people nearly suffocating, the fanatics are there disturbing with their hypocritical preachings.

In the name of stability, peace and unity of our country, I hereby suggest the following regulatory measures on religion. Where religious organisations have become commercial ventures, their incomes should be taxed by the state governments where they operate. Certain churches discovered early that investment on education was highly profitable and established some schools. No wonder some religious leaders were advocating for the return of schools taken over by the government to their former owners. The various governments should, however, ensure that no such thing happens.

The Federal Government should ban as a matter of urgency all forms of pilgrimages or reduce to the barest minimum the number of such pilgrims. This is to enable us conserve our foreign exchange. Tourism is part of education and

therefore can be excused.

Lectors who continue to show disrespect for our national anthem or refuse to vote in future elections on the grounds of religion should be proscribed. The Federal Government should also stop providing jobs for unemployed of other countries who come here in the name of missionaries. The churches should be made to indigenise. This will go in no small way to reduce cases of espionage. After all we knew of many mercenaries in cassocks during the Nigerian civil war.

The arguments that religious teachings improve morals are no longer tenable. Immoral things which happens in the churches and mosques such as bribery, tribalism, politics, illicit sexual dealings and embezzlement are serious enough to undermine what-ever moral corrections they stand to make.

The Nigerian constitution should be declared our national bible. If the constitution is taught in primary and secondary schools as the Bible and the Quoran are, everybody will know what is right and wrong. I am sure that if many people know the gravity of an offence, they are not likely to commit it. Nigeria is a secular state and it should not therefore be difficult for the Federal Government to save it from a possible jihad and the huge sum of money that is daily being wasted away in the name of religion.

Akurr

THU DATE

Donations for Property Damage

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Jan 81 p 11

[Article by Mustapha Tor Waya]

[Text] FIVE state governors and the Inspector-General of Police, Alhaji Adamu Suleiman, were in Kano last weekend to express their sympathy to the state government and people of the state over the loss of lives and property caused by a group of religious fanatics led by Malam Muhammadu Marwa (Matatane). Malam Muhammadu has since been reported killed in the riot.

Governors Bola Ige of Oyo State, Mohammed Kangiwa of Sokoto State, Tafari Ali of Bauchi State, Awwal Ibrahim of Niger State and Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa of Kaduna State were conducted round the devastated areas — 'Yan Awaki Quarters — to see the extent of damage caused by the fanatics.

Governors Mohammed Kangiwa and Bola Ige donated half a million and a quarter of a million Naira respectively on behalf of their state governments to the Kano State Government as their contributions to the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of the state government.

The five governors also paid courtesy calls on the Emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero, where they condoled the people of Kano State through the emir on the religious disturbance.

The governor of Borno, Kwara and Gongola states have also sent messages of condolence to Governor Mohammed Abubakar Rumi on the incident.

The governors urged the Federal Government to assist victims of the riot, and hoped that similar incidence would never occur again in the country.

Meanwhile, normalcy has been restored in all areas in 'Yan Awaki Quarters while the police have mounted security checks on all outlets from the city.

CSO: 4420

SEYCHELLES

SEYCHELLOIS PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE FRONT TO HOLD CONGRESS

Victoria NATION in French 1, 11, 12 Dec 80

[1 Dec 80, pp 1-2]

[Text] Seminar Sets Themes, Date

The annual congress of the Seychellois People's Progressive Front (SPPF) has been scheduled for 10 December, France Albert Rene, president of the Front and chief of state, announced at the conclusion of the work of the political seminar which ended early yesterday afternoon.

In a brief closing address, the president expressed satisfaction with the particularly positive results achieved by the seminar and the numerous speeches by the militants, in an atmosphere of openness and responsibility.

"The seminar," he said, "thanks to the questions raised and the subjects discussed, has given us a better idea of our role and the efforts we must make to advance in the construction of the country.

"In this transitional phase through which our society is passing, the desirability of scheduling other similar seminars is equally clear," he added.

Three subjects were on the agenda for this weekend's work: the transformation of society through the structures established by the Front; the defense of the revolution; and the role of tourism in our society. They were explained, each in turn, by the information and organization secretaries of the Front and by the assistant secretary general, Messrs James Michel, Ogilvy Berlouis and Matthew Sevina, respectively, in the course of the Saturday and Sunday sessions, after which a lengthy discussion developed on all the subjects.

During the contribution made by President Rene during the session an historical document providing a view of the history of the society of the Seychelles, the information secretary of the Front, James Michel, took up the practical aspects of the transformation of society in his address, stressing the role of each separately, of the various party levels and organizations.

He then took up one by one the type of society to be built, its goals and objectives as set forth in the bylaws of the Front, and he then went on to list

the tasks assigned to the various levels (congress, executive central committee, branches) and the trade union, women's and youth organizations.

Stressing the importance of its structures and basic foundations, he also pointed out the need to establish and maintain them, to see to their functioning and to their adaptation to the needs of the various stages of the struggle and national construction, while at the same time appealing for a continuing and fertile dialog which should continue to develop between the masses and the leaders.

The second part of his address was focused, in view of the tasks to be carried out, on the role of individuals, of the militants in the SPPF. In this connection he stressed that the vanguard role assigned to the Front, unlike that of the SPUP (Seychelles Peoples United Party) as a mass party in the struggle for national independence, requires a new type of man today, in whom private interests must consistently yield to the general interests, militants won over to the cause of the people, veteran militants, committed, conscientious, firm on the ideological level and setting forth new values, new reasons for living oriented toward the needs of the collective.

The Front's secretary for organization, Ogilvy Berlouis, took up the second subject, the need to defend the revolution. After a historic review of the colonial period and the neocolonial stage which characterized the first year of independence, Mr Berlouis described the 5 June 1977 liberation as a natural stage for putting power in the hands of the people and building a new society.

But, he said, the path covered since then is not pleasing to a minority which benefited from privileges during the colonial era and which is trying to halt or prevent liberation from continuing and winning new ground.

To defend the revolution, he said, is first of all to identify its friends and its enemies, its supporters and its adversaries.

In view of the efforts of the domestic and foreign enemies, the local reactionaries and imperialism, the Front's secretary for organization stressed the reasons which led to the creation of the Seychellois People's Liberation Army (ALPS) and the People's Militia.

To safeguard the gains of the 5 June 1977 revolution, to defend the nation and to take part in the economic development of the country--these are the tasks set for the ALPS, a people's army which could not live in parasitic fashion as do armies of the classic type in the capitalist countries. Recalling the contribution of the army to the tasks of national building, he stressed by way of example the development experiment undertaken on the Isle of Coetivy, and which will be pursued on other islands.

Finally, speaking of the role the Front militants must play in national defense and security, he clarified the tasks of the People's Militia, its forms of organization and its links with the base structures of the party.

The assistant secretary general of the Front, Matthew Servina, discussed the last theme submitted for consideration and discussion--the place and role of the tourist industry.

Mr Servina stressed the important role of this industry which, with time, has taken on importance in the employment sector, and he discussed the economic, political and social aspects of this industry.

He stressed the need to use the tourist potential with a view to the needs of national development, as well as the measures to provide citizens with incentives with a view to greater activity in this sector. Mr Servina stressed in conclusion the effects of tourism on the society of the Seychelles, pointing out the need to safeguard respect for the nation and the dignity of its people.

As was the case on the preceding weekend, all of the subjects set forth were then taken up in particularly animated discussions led by President Rene. He took the floor repeatedly to provide clarifications and precise details on the policy of the Front and other matters pertaining to the life of the country.

Rich, varied, democratic, bearing the imprint of constructive criticism and a sense of self-criticism, the discussions contributed greatly to the better understanding of the militants and cadres of the Front, upon whom President Rene urged increased discipline, conscious and ever-increasingly organized mobilization, and ever-broader participation in the tasks of national construction.

[11 Dec 80, p 1]

[Text] President Inaugurates Congress

With an address devoted mainly to the question of the structures of the SPPF, its president and the chief of state, Mr France Albert Rene, inaugurated the work of the annual congress of the Front at the Pirates Arms yesterday afternoon.

Speaking first of all of the success of the political seminar held by the Front, which, due to the openness of the discussions, was an occasion for fruitful reflection on the path to be pursued, President Rene devoted his inaugural address to a key point, that pertaining to the structures of the Front.

This question, he noted, is important in that it dictates in large part the results which can be expected through the use of the forms of organization and the operations of the Front.

He then discussed each of the main structures of the Front in turn, in particular the respective roles of the congress and the executive central committee.

The congress, he said, whose participants have heard the needs of the people throughout the year, has as its main task the definition of the guidelines the implementation of which falls to the executive central committee, which specifies the directions of work for the ministerial departments concerned in the various sectors.

Guy Simon, secretary general of the SPPF, then read the agenda of items pertaining to a certain number of domestic and foreign policy questions on which the branches of the Front had submitted resolutions. Among the points raised were matters

pertaining to discipline, the responsibility of the branches, community development strategy, the employment policy, relations among the branches and the national organizations affiliated with the Front.

The members of the executive central committee, five delegates from each branch and three delegates from the trade union, youth and women's organizations, are participating in the work of this annual congress, the second since the founding of the SPPF. The work of the congress is continuing this afternoon.

The annual congress of the Front has the duties of drafting and implementing the political program of the SPPF for the coming year, making amendments in the party bylaws, in case of need, and proposing resolutions on matters of general policy.

[12 Dec 80, pp 1-2]

[Text] Congress Ends

The second annual congress of the SPPF ended its work at the Pirates Arms, reaffirming its full and entire confidence in France Albert Rene as president of the front and chief of state, because of his historic role in achieving independence and the liberation of the country and the building of a new society.

In a second resolution, the congress confirmed its dedication to the socialist principles set forth in the program of the Front and expressed its determination to pursue the 5 June 1977 revolution.

In another resolution, moreover, recalling the positions adopted by the Front urging that the Indian Ocean be made a zone of peace, reasserted its determination to pursue the struggle for the complete demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, the dismantling of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of the forces of foreign powers.

The same resolution also deplored the continued military escalation in the region, under the pretext of supposed protection of the oil route or the recent events which have occurred in the gulf. It also deplored the attitude of certain governments of nations on the Indian Ocean coasts because of the facilities provided to foreign powers and the installation of military bases benefiting them--measures which contribute to the continued militarization of the region.

In conclusion, it reiterated the appeal made by the Front for the dismantling of the Diego Garcia base and the return of the Chagos archipelago to the sovereign control of the island of Mauritius.

A general political resolution confirmed militant solidarity with and support of the liberation movements throughout the African continent, and in particular the struggle of the SWAPO, the ANC, the POLISARIO Front and the PLO for independence in their respective countries.

The same resolution also confirmed Front support and solidarity with all the progressive movements throughout the world struggling for social progress based on equality, fraternity and justice.

A certain number of amendments to the party bylaws were also adopted.

The first amendment dealt with the possibility of convoking an extraordinary Front congress at the request of the branches and by a two-thirds majority.

Moreover, the term of office for members of the branch executive committees was extended to 2 years, instead of 1, as of the next elections. All of the candidates for branch executive committees will in the future have to submit a candidate's file for the approval of the executive central committee, the third amendment approved stressed.

The congress, in conclusion, urged the executive central committee to take the necessary steps to strengthen discipline throughout the country, and in particular with regard to the youth.

The congress also heard the report on activities in 1980 presented by the secretary general, Guy Sinon, and the financial report, submitted by the Front treasurer, Esme Jumeau.

At the conclusion of the session, President Rene, in a closing address, appealed to Front militants to consolidate a revolution only 3 years old and to examine how they can make a more important contribution to the building of the country.

"There is a need," he said in conclusion, "to focus in our daily tasks on the basic problems, to see to the functioning of the Front structures, to assess the scope of the decisions to be made and to implement them."

5157

CSO: 4400

MINISTER FERRARI IMPRESSED BY CUBAN MOTIVATION

Victoria NATION in English 24 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **T**HE Minister for Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, returned yesterday from Cuba with a message to President René from the Prime Minister of the Caribbean island of Grenada, Mr. Maurice Bishop.

Dr. Ferrari, along with the Minister for Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina, were representing the Seychelles People's Progressive Front at the 2nd Congress of the Cuban Communist Party in Havana, where they met delegates from some 140 countries and liberation movements. Minister Servina is still on a mission in Europe.

Minister Ferrari, talking at the airport on his arrival, described the Cuban Communist Party Congress as very important for the Cuban people because it reviewed the progress of the Cuban revolution and presented their development plans for the future.

The Cuban leader, Dr. Fidel Castro, delivered a speech of over five hours in which he spoke out strongly against imperialist manoeuvres threatening progressive regimes in the region.

The Congress also reaffirmed the popular support of the Cuban people for their leader during a mass demonstration of over one million people in Revolution Square, Havana.

Our two representatives visited several development projects in Cuba and were impressed, according to Dr. Ferrari, by the great achievements made by the Cuban people in economic, cultural and political fields. He said he had never seen a nation as motivated as the Cubans.

Apart from meeting Prime Minister Bishop at the Congress, Minister Ferrari said he also talked with other revolutionaries of Latin America, a chance he had long been waiting for.

"When these people talk about the injustice and tyranny of the Fascist regimes in their countries, they just can't help crying", Minister Ferrari told our reporter, describing his meetings with these liberation fighters as a great experience.

From Cuba, Minister Ferrari proceeded to Spain where he signed a memorandum of understanding paving the way for the arrival in a few month's time of Spanish fishermen to help with the development of our fishing industry.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT ALBERT RENE'S BUDGET SPEECH FOR 1981 PUBLISHED

Victoria NATION in English 26 Dec 80 pp 2-8

[Material within slant lines published in bold face]

[Text] People of Seychelles.

As 1980 draws to a close it gives me great pleasure to address you on the state of the economy of our country and to present to you the 1981 Budget.

I am happy to report once again that our economy is progressing soundly. Our financial and economic plans are bearing fruit and we look forward to meeting 1981 with optimism despite the economic difficulties affecting the whole world generally.

In the course of the last three years we have achieved what some observers consider to be a 'miraculous' economic growth, but we must not rest on our laurels. We need to look at some of the problems we face and solve them as soon as possible. 38% of our population is under 15 years of age. This is a significant figure in terms of future planning for school, housing and work.

If we want a bright future we have no alternative but to plan soundly. In the tourism industry the number of visitors fell this year as compared to last year, although foreign exchange purchases from tourism increased. This, however, serves to underline the fragility of too much reliance on tourism. Moreover domestic exports fell in 1980

as compared to 1979. In 1981 we must work harder to reverse this trend. It is true that in the last quarter of 1980 there have already been signs of increased production of copra, particularly from the outer islands, but we need to make still further efforts to increase exports and reduce imports by producing much more than we do at present. Our people must be educated to consume more of what we can produce ourselves. Everyone of us must make an effort to move away from consumption of imported goods. In this connection I hope that those in responsible positions — SPPF Branch officials — teachers — nurses and others will initiate campaigns which aim at eliminating in the minds of our people the evil mentality of preference for imported consumer goods.

In 1981 the Government will continue to follow the policy of living within our means. The pursuit of objectives through a policy of doing things within our means should ensure that we shall always do well. Doing things within our means, however, implies that if we want to improve our standard of living we must be prepared to work harder and produce more. If we want our children to have access to better schools we have to make sacrifices. If we want our health system to improve still further we all have to give a little more of ourselves and increase our individual efforts. In 1981

education, health and youth development must remain our prime targets in the channelling of our efforts and financial resources

The Budget for 1981 can be regarded as the most efficient budget that this country has ever produced, as you will see from the change in the pattern of expenditure. Prior to 1979 we were spending far too much of our resources on administration which in most cases would just maintain the status quo but not provide for development. In 1979, 1980 and particularly in 1981 we have oriented our resources to build up human potential for the future through education, health and youth development. We can never over-emphasise these points as they are vital to the well-being of the present and the future generation. For example in 1980 we spent 17.2% of budgetted expenditure on Education whereas in 1981 we propose to spend 27.2% of our budgetted expenditure on Education. This represents more than a quarter of our recurrent resources allocated to spending Ministries. This policy is in line with our socialist policy of providing equal opportunities. What is taking place is the orientation of our efforts and resources consistent with our objectives. We are not saying one thing and doing another. I am of the firm conviction that the proper education of our children must be our first preoccupation.

I mentioned just now that the 1981 Budget can be regarded as the most

/'Our people must be educated to consume more of what we can produce ourselves'/

efficient Budget so far produced. I would like to make a few pertinent observations about it. Our ability to earn revenue is limited by the amount of assets we have and the rate we can invest.

rance and poverty in our society we have a very big effort to make and each and everyone of us must give his best. Our civil service must become still more efficient. There has been some improvement. There are some of us who day and night, year in and year out, at work and at rest, never stop thinking and planning for the future of our new society. There are some of us who every day dream of doing still better the next day. There are some of us who never stop wishing that our children will become real men of tomorrow. There are some of us who persistently give of their very best in order to ensure that our old folks should not feel abandoned and discarded. Yes there are indeed some of us who are never satisfied in their

efforts to better the lives of their fellow human beings. Regrettably there are too few of us. Too many of us go to work merely to earn money.

Too many of us fail to consider that our primary concern should be the contribution we are making to the total effort towards a better life. Too many of us fail to realise that we are the producers of material wealth. The wealth of our society and therefore the means for each one of us to achieve a better life depends on the quality of our labour. Only by giving the best of ourselves will we be able to create the material benefits necessary to sustain a prosperous society. A man who does not work is an exploiter. In our society we cannot afford to have members who merely consume and do not produce. Consumption being inevitable we must ensure that everyone produces.

/Seychelles Commodity Company/

Because our assets are limited we must utilize them intelligently and essentially for the benefit of the population as a whole and not to benefit only a few members of society — which brings me to the *raison d'être* of the Seychelles Commodity Company — SEYCOM for short.

There has been a lot of speculation of what SEYCOM is all about. Many think it is another business venture by Government.

It is necessary that I should explain very clearly what is Seycom's role in our society. Let us first look at the problems which, in the past afflicted our society.

1. Essential commodities were not always available. The whole population relied on a few merchants to ensure that essential commodities were imported.

2. The marketing system was such that producers often did not know how they could get rid of what they produced and the consumers did not always get what was available. Moreover the producers did not know how much they would obtain for their produce and the consumers were never quite sure how much they would have to pay for what they needed.

3. In times of glut of both fish and vegetables the prices were low but in times of scarcity most consumers could not buy either vegetables or fish.

4. The producers, i.e. fishermen and planters, not only had to produce but also to distribute. If they didn't do so, some middlemen would make excessive profit without much effort. They would tend to force producers' prices downwards and consumers' prices upwards.

These problems have evidently prompted us to find a solution to them and

SEYCOM is the answer. SEYCOM is not a profit-oriented commercial organisation. It has been set up in order to provide a service to the producers and the consumers. It will function in four spheres.

1. It will become the sole importer of basic commodities, i.e. those goods which are absolutely essential to the consumer. This includes rice, sugar, milk, flour, oil, salt, meat, juices, and so on. In this way SEYCOM will ensure that as from 1981 basic foodstuff will be available to all Seychellois and available at the best price.

2. It will become the marketing organisation for the supply of vegetables and fish. It will purchase vegetables and fish at prices which guarantee a good income to the farmers and fishermen — and will market these produce at a price which the consumers can afford. It will sell these commodities at the same price throughout the year.

3. Its involvement in the professional marketing of local produce and of imported commodities will enable SEYCOM to take an active part in bringing about the concept of import substitution and agro-industrial production. To cite one example a fruit and vegetable processing factory is to be established in 1981. This will reduce the import of fruit and vegetable products. Similar projects are under consideration.

4. It will become the sole exporter of all we produce. In 1981 all export of fish, copra, cinnamon, tortoise shell and so on, will become the responsibility of SEYCOM. This will ensure that all foreign earnings are available to Seychelles and the profit is available for re-investment for the benefit of all the population.

It will be seen from what I have said above that SEYCOM is bound to benefit both the primary producers and the

consumers. The producers will have no worries about marketing. They have the guarantee that their produce will be bought. They will be able to devote more time and energy to production. Those who work hard and who are fully conscious of their role in society are likely to do very well.

The consumers, on the other hand, will be guaranteed a supply of commodities at a fair price which has not been inflated by the middlemen.

It is my hope and wish that everyone of us will contribute to ensure the success which this enterprise deserves.

/Seychelles National Investment Corporation/

It will be recalled that the Seychelles National Investment Corporation was formed late in 1979 with the object of developing the resources of the Republic. We can now look back to a year of development and progress of this organisation.

In the year under review the operation of the Sawmill at Grand'Anse has improved and the joinery factory which is now producing furniture and low-cost housing is completed.

SNIC, through a majority shareholding in SKYCHEF has purchased the Seychelles interests of Dobbs International, the international airline caterers, and SNIC has also taken over the Government's majority shareholding in Aviation Seychelles. All the shares in ULC have been purchased by SNIC — and I am pleased to report that all these transactions were so arranged without making any call on Government funds to finance the purchase of the shares.

SNIC has become very closely involved in the development of agricultural resources and the setting-up of agro-industries. Plans are being finalised for

the establishment of commercial chicken and pig farms together with the necessary processing units. With a high price still being obtained for our first grade copra Government's policy continues to be that the export of top-grade copra be maintained but that inferior grades be turned into oil and related products. This proposed venture is now under active consideration.

SNIC is also finalising plans for the production of our own dairy requirements. Early in 1981 SNIC expects to reopen talks with the Seychelles Tea and Coffee Co. with a view to placing both the factory and garden under one management.

It will be seen that SNIC has become vitally involved in the development of the Nation and it is important that Seychellois managers be trained as quickly as possible so that within a few years this very important Corporation in a vital sector of our economy is run by Seychellois.

/Monetary Policy/

Turning to the Monetary sector, I am pleased to state that in spite of ours being a small open economy, it has so far effectively withstood the destabilising influences of international inflation and recession.

It is common knowledge that our economy is highly dependent on tourism and that the decline in real incomes in most countries coupled with the increase in the cost of air travel is taking a heavy toll of our tourist industry. The result has been a general slow-down in private business activity during the year with bank credit to the private sector showing only a modest increase over the previous year. To off-set this decline in private business activity, the Government has stepped up its investments and it is expected that the overall growth in

1980 would be comparable to that of the previous year.

Public sector expansion on the other hand has not been pursued at the expense of monetary stability.

Government borrowing from the banking system was well restrained and money supply rose only to a moderate extent. At the same time, private sector demand remained fairly steady as evidenced by continuing satisfactory growth in time and savings deposits. This situation has had beneficial effects on prices where an underlying trend of stability can be noticed.

In the external sector, thanks to the successful negotiations by the Government with international agencies and friendly governments, concessionary finance from these sources has been available to a greater extent than before, to meet the foreign exchange requirements of our development programme. This has largely relieved the pressure on available reserves of the country and it is expected that the year will close with our external account in balance. In this connection, the Government has been well aware of the rumours appearing now and again that the Government would be forced to introduce exchange control restrictions because of balance of payment difficulties. I wish to take this opportunity to affirm once again my previous declarations that the Government has no intention whatsoever to introduce exchange con-

The satisfactory performance of the monetary sector in relation to the changing circumstances of the economy reflects the measure of success achieved by the Monetary Authority in its regulatory functions. Since its inception in December 1979, the Monetary Authority has been pursuing policies aimed at strengthening the financial system, reallocation of available resources for a balanced growth of the economy and maintenance of

domestic monetary stability as well as equilibrium in external payments position.

The results achieved to-date indicate that the above policies are working. The Monetary Authority has helped to strengthen the deposit base of the banks through regulation of maximum deposit rates which have attracted more deposits. The Monetary Authority has created a Treasury Bill market to assist the banks in their liquidity management and has more recently organised a Bankers' Clearing House to facilitate cheque clearings.

For more effective supervision of the commercial banking system, the Monetary Authority has commenced a programme of regular bank inspections.

The Monetary Authority is concerned that there should be a greater flow of bank credit to finance production rather than consumption. Hence, regulatory measures have been adopted to limit the escalating volume of bank credit to the wholesale and retail trades, while every encouragement is being given through a selective refinancing scheme to assist agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, construction and tourism. In addition, the Monetary Authority has recently taken two measures to assist the export industries. Firstly, it has introduced a new facility to provide concessionary finance to meet the working capital requirements of export industries. Secondly, the general policy that all non-Seychellois wishing to invest in Seychelles must bring the entire amount of capital into the country has been relaxed in favour of export industries to enable such industries to borrow a reasonable proportion of investment capital from the local banks.

These measures are aimed at promoting exports as a means of increasing our capacity to earn more foreign exchange.

The prescription by the Monetary Authority of maximum lending rates introduced in 1979 continued to remain in effect to ensure that economic activity is not inhibited by high cost of bank credit.

The transfer of all official reserves to the Monetary Authority is now complete and the Monetary Authority is better able to manage the reserves of the country to maximum advantage. The adequacy of the reserves and the developments in the balance of payments have been under constant review by the Monetary Authority and measures were taken as considered necessary by the Government and the Monetary Authority in order to maintain the reserves at an adequate level. The Monetary Authority has also commenced to regulate the commission charged by the banks on foreign exchange transactions with the tourists and with other members of the public with a view to stimulate a greater inflow of foreign exchange and at the same time to ensure that banks are adequately compensated for expenses and also for the usual risks in foreign exchange dealings.

The year 1981 does not promise to be a better year for the world economy and Seychelles must be prepared to continue with adjustment policies to contain the disturbing effects of world-wide inflation and unsettled economic condition abroad. While all appropriate measures will be taken to reduce inflationary pressures in the domestic economy, efforts will also continue to maintain output at satisfactory levels. In addition to seeking external finance to support our capital programme, we shall also strive to mobilise domestic savings to finance part of our investments. Thus, the Government will be promoting the activities of the Seychelles Savings Bank so that it will play an increasingly important role in the mobilisation of domestic savings. As from January 1981 the Seychelles Savings Bank will operate

independently from the Post Office and the Treasury and it will have full control over its accounting and banking arrangements. Works in reorganisation and modernisation have been well advanced on both the Victoria and Praslin branches.

Activities will be extended to cover La Digue. The Seychelles Savings Bank will as from early next year gradually add a number of services to the present Savings Account Service. There will be facility to customers to operate current accounts and the payment of utility bills. Most important of all will be the introduction of a School Savings Scheme. This scheme will teach to our children the value of savings.

Assistance to the commercial banks through refinancing by the Monetary Authority and other means will continue to enable them to expand their business. In particular, financing of exports will receive greater attention from the Monetary Authority. As parastatal organisations become more operational in 1981, financing of these organisations is likely to have a major impact on the credit operations of the banking system. Considering the prospects in the year ahead, the task facing the Monetary Authority in monetary management is likely to be a challenging one.

The total amount of loans granted during the first ten months of 1980 by the Development Bank of Seychelles is R. 5,424,000, which is approximately half the figure of 1979.

A total of 563 loans amounting to R. 19,475 m have been granted since the opening of the Bank. 163 loans were made for agriculture, 251 loans for fisheries, 41 for tourism and 108 for industry. We would like to see more applications for agriculture.

As expected, the 1979 profit has enabled the Bank to write off the 1978 loss carried forward after covering all

running expenses plus depreciation as well as provision for bad debts and contingency reserve.

The issue capital (R.25 m) has now been entirely paid up and the Bank is to obtain early in 1981 two lines of credit from foreign organisations in order to be able to meet new commitments above its equity.

/SPTC/

The Seychelles Public Transport Corporation is expected to finish the year 1980 with a cash surplus.

This means that it has improved its situation over 1979 and is not relying on the Government to finance its day to day operations. The new workshop is now completed. It is one of the most modern and in addition to maintaining its own buses for transport of commuters will have substantial extra facilities for doing maintenance work for the Government and other sectors. SPTC will offer top quality service and is expected to pay its way by the end of 1981.

Attached to the SPTC workshop will be a training centre whereby 15 to 20 young Seychellois school leavers will be given full-time training in mechanical engineering for a period of up to three years, with a possibility of extra training overseas after that period. Such a step would provide after three years, a flow of competent tradesmen who would play a vital role in the future development of the country, especially the development of the outer islands. Because of the distance between Mahe and the outer islands we must develop very skilled people to look after our investments in these islands.

The attachment of the training centre to a parastatal is a significant policy which all parastatals and, indeed all businesses in the country should emulate, because apart from carrying on work

of today, there is a responsibility on the management of every enterprise to ensure that it makes its contribution to the development of the nation by providing training, either on a full-time or a part time basis for our workers and potential workers.

I now wish to refer to the budget proper and the total revenue expected to be raised by Government in 1981 is R. 383.856 m.

In 1981 there will be no increases in the income tax rates or changes in the Turn-over Tax. Some changes will, however, be made with regard to the level of duty on imports but the items affected will only be luxury and non-essential goods. There will be changes affecting vehicles, tobacco and alcohol. In the case of vehicles there will be a 20% increase in duty except on cars over 1500 cc in which case the increase will be 40%.

In 1981 we will also bring into effect an export tax of 10% on all domestic products exported out of Seychelles.

The total expenditure proposed for 1981 equals the estimated revenue and the 1981 result is expected to be a balanced budget.

/Administration/

The Ministry of Administration and Political Organisation will cost R 9.043 m in 1981.

The Ministry was reorganised in June last year in order to strengthen the relationship between the SPPF and the Public Service so that the task of implementing the Front's policies can be carried out in the most effective manner. This special responsibility was carried out by the Political Organisation Division of the Ministry.

The role of the Administration Division has continued to be dynamism in the design of new administrative infrastructure for the better development of the service. It is actively engaged in reviewing measures to increase the productivity of Government workers, by better job evaluation performance appraisal reporting, training and organisation development

This coming year will see more positive action in this respect with the creation of the new Staff Development Division. The aim of this Division, as its name suggests, is to discharge Government's obligations as an employer to its employees in providing training and career development programmes particularly in those common cadres at present somewhat neglected e.g. Clerical Cadre, Executive Cadre, Administrative Cadre, Personnel Cadre. Advice and Consultancy Service to Ministries for the development of their own technical training programmes both here and abroad will also be provided. It is anticipated that this will be achieved with the help and better understanding of both the Heads of Ministries, Departments and the workers.

The Government established a State Legal Service on 1st June 1979 with the opening of the first Law Centre, and I said last year that this service will be expanded. We have seen the creation of the second Law Centre recently and the third is planned for later in 1981.

It is the policy of Government to provide this essential legal service to the people,

'I am of the firm conviction that the proper education of our children must be our first pre-occupation'

and with one centre it was impossible to do so. The centres will operate quite independently of each other and when fully functional there will be none of the delays at present being experienced.

/Agriculture/

The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Use will cost R 13.823 m during 1981.

In my last budget speech, I spoke at some length on our preoccupation with production and efficiency. I had suggested that in 1980 one of our prime tasks would be to review the activities of certain departments such as the Department of Agriculture.

During the past this Department has attained a dual role of carrying out Government policies and carrying out certain economic or semi-economic activities. It has become obvious that this dual role is uneconomical resulting in wastage and much inefficiency.

With these issues in mind, Government transferred a number of activities to parastatal bodies capable of carrying out these economic activities under new independent arrangements. This arrangement would allow for more effective control and clear cut responsibility, thus allowing for greater efficiency, increased production and the ultimate economic success of the venture.

In 1981 the Department will be free to concentrate on policy matters and the direction of agricultural development in Seychelles. This new policy is reflected in the budget provision for next year which shows a substantial drop on last year's figure.

The year 1980 has brought about numerous changes in the agricultural sector. Perhaps the most significant progress has been made in the establishment of a parastatal company called Seychelles Agricultural Development Company (SADECO) which has taken over the management of the large commercial farms. These farms at Anse Aux Pins, Beau Vallon, Hangard and Anse Kerlan

are almost fully operational and promise to be a success.

In 1981, SADECO will take over the running of the tea plantations.

Another parastatal body formed this year has taken over the management of the outlying islands. The Islands Development Company (IDC) now runs all the Government islands with a long term view of making the islands pay for themselves. Despite the host of problems connected with this, the Company is making significant headway. It is expected that the company will devote itself to diversifying the economic activities of these islands during the coming year. Government recognises the immense potential value of the outlying islands to the economy of the country as a whole.

It is in the light of this that so much effort is being put into developing the outlying islands to bring them into the mainstream of our economic development.

The Grand Anse Experimental Station has continued research into new crop varieties and better farming methods throughout 1980. The Audio Visual Unit has been invaluable in the promotional aspect of this work.

The Station now has a large fruit nursery which has been providing planting material for the large scale commercial enterprises as well as the general public.

It is proposed to set up a National Fruit Nursery in 1981 to cater for the increase in demand of fruit planting material. Further to this, the Station proposes to set up a new project in 1981 to revive the ailing coconut industry in Seychelles. Work on coconut pests has achieved a great deal of success and experimentation into the use of hybrids will provide valuable information for the successful revival of the industry.

In 1981, we will also concentrate our efforts on the revival of cinnamon leaf oil industry. This once-thriving industry will be revived in an attempt to recapture the valuable contribution this essential oil once made to our economy.

In the Fisheries Sector 1980 has seen most of our efforts concentrated on the establishment of the tuna project. Fishing operations with the tuna pole and line vessels began in January this year.

Unfortunately our initial attempts have fallen short of our expectations but we remain confident that we will improve on our performance. We have faced the problems and difficulties of the past year with confidence and determination

and are now better equipped to achieve greater success in the New Year.

The licensing of foreign fishing vessels has continued to bring in valuable foreign exchange. This is expected to continue in 1981. The arrival of the Maritime Defender Aircraft and the patrol boat the "Junon" has increased the patrolling capabilities of the Exclusive Economic Zone Monitoring Centre.

The next phase of our demersal fisheries development has begun in 1980 with the purchase and setting up of an ice-making plant. The plant is expected to come into operation in January 1981, producing sufficient ice to supply the demersal fishing fleet. This larger source of supply will enable a better distribution of ice permitting longer fishing trips and better efficiency.

The Reafforestation Project has continued during 1980 bringing new areas under forest plantations.

The cinnamon kiln at Grand Anse was also completed this year and during 1981 we will see an upgrading in the quality

of our cinnamon bark. The kiln will also increase the efficiency of cinnamon production in Seychelles.

In the field of conservation, 1980 has been a momentous year with Seychelles playing a very active role in international conservation affairs. The Seychelles initiative of turning the Indian Ocean into a protected area for the whale has been of particular importance.

There is no question that we have progressed further in the past year. Many projects have been seen through their initial stages and are now being implemented. Their success or demise depends largely upon those who work on them. As I have said so often before, the battle does not end with the start of the project; it continues all the time. If we are to make these various projects succeed, if we are to achieve our aim of self-sufficiency in food and earn more foreign exchange, we must continue to devote our time and our efforts to the ultimate success of every single endeavour we undertake. We cannot afford to fail in this aim as our whole future depends on it.

EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education and Information will cost R 71 999 m. The 1981 figure for Education and Culture shows a significant increase over that of 1980 and this is a clear manifestation of the importance that the Government accords to the development of the nation's youth. During the past year, the Department of Education and Culture has intensified its implementation of the three major government decisions insofar as Education is concerned, namely:

- (i) equality of educational opportunity
- (ii) the integration of previous primary classes (P1 — P6) with Junior Secondary classes

(P1 — P3) to form the new Primary Schools

(P1 — P9), and

- (iii) the establishment of 9 years of universal education

In many ways, 1980 can be viewed as being a watershed in the history of the development of Education in the Republic, in that the decisions enumerated above, taken in 1977 after Liberation, were implemented in their totality.

In January 1980, the structural reform programme was applied to P4 — P9 and this brought about the disappearance of the "Junior Secondary School", since their pupils were incorporated into the reformed Primary Schools. The aim of 9 years of compulsory education was therefore attained — and by ensuring that all primary pupils attended school in their respective geographical zones, equality of educational opportunity was achieved.

Parallel to this re-structuring of Primary Education, a process of pedagogical innovation was also initiated during 1980, with the objective of preparing the Seychellois Youth to participate actively in nation building, be it at the economic, political, social and cultural level. In this context, one of the most significant improvements was the specialisation of the teachers for the P7, P8 and P9 classes. Such a rapid and radical transformation of the Primary Sector called for a massive mobilisation of additional human, financial and physical resources.

The specialisation of teachers at the P7 — P9 level, by itself, necessitated the recruitment of some 110 additional expatriate teachers during 1980 (14% of our total teaching force). Moreover, 71 classrooms were built on various school sites in the Republic in order to accommodate the increased enrolment of the P7 — P9 classes, with an

community centres on Mahe, Praslin and La Digue.

The increase in vehicular traffic has necessitated road improvements including re-sealing almost half of Victoria Airport Road as well as extending the gap in all-weather road on the West Coast between Barbarons and Anse Boileau.

In addition some 4km of self-help hacked roads have extended the Mahe road network. On Praslin two new roads have been started, in particular a new access road from Anse Boudin and a link between Anse Kerlan and Anse Lazio. Construction on La Digue has not suffered and in addition to the jetty work has started on a road linking Anse Fourmis to Anse Cocos.

/Water/

The former Water Division will become Seychelles Water Authority. The availability of potable domestic supplies has continued to expand rapidly with new services being provided in North Mahe from Anse Etrole to La Retraite, in central Mahe, La Louise up towards La Misere and as well as to the Pointe La Rue new housing estate. Village

was undertaken, having as its aim the improvement of the quality of teaching methods and the content of school curricula — with a view to adapting these to the real needs of the country.

The research programme concentrated on the following fields: curriculum development, teacher training, use of audio-visual techniques, guidance and supervision of teaching methodologies.

Important initiatives were also made in teacher education in order to increase the professional competence of the teaching staff. In April 1980, a 2 year diploma course was started with the aim of improving the academic and pedagogical standard of local P7 — P9 teachers.

/Pre-School Education/

Our review of activities undertaken during 1980 would be incomplete if we did not make mention of the important efforts made in pre-school education.

The pre-service and in-service training programme for Creche supervisors was accelerated, and 6 new creches were built — with an additional one at Anse aux Pins nearing completion. Furthermore, 8 private creches came under government control during the same period, and the enrolment of the creche population stands now at 3,037, or 90% of the total 4 and 5 year old age group in the Republic. The Department of Education and Culture, in conjunction with the Department of Health is now in a position to plan for the expansion of pre-school education to an even younger age group, the 1 month — 4 year olds, through the setting up of Day Care Centres throughout the Republic, and training courses for Day Care Centre supervisors will soon be starting at the T T C.

During 1981 therefore, the Department of Education and Culture, will have to consolidate the gains made in 1980.

In operational terms, it will shift its emphasis from the Primary Sector to the Secondary and Technical Sectors, and pay closer attention to the improvement of the quality of education being imparted in all our institutions. In the Secondary Sector, the most important change during 1981, will be the setting up of the National Youth Service College at Port Launay. This will have the important effect of allowing more students to continue their studies, after the Primary Level. But apart from doing away with the bottle-neck that previously existed after P9, the NYS College will have important repercussions on the very nature and relevance of the content of secondary school syllabuses.

If the NYS College is to train the students to assume the full economic and

political responsibility of the Republic in the future — then it is axiomatic that what they learn and how they learn must be specifically geared to such a task. This means that previously accepted syllabuses must be reviewed, and even the medium of instruction for some subjects must be changed, so that these are more in conformity with Seychellois reality, and the tasks that lie ahead of the students.

This in turn means that the modalities of evaluation at the end of the first cycle of secondary education will also have to be changed, to provide more relevance to the certificates awarded at the end of that cycle. The other Secondary Institution in 1981, Seychelles College, which from now on will be co-educational by assimilating the students of the ex-Regina Mundi Convent, will also start its S1 intake on a similar syllabus to that adopted by the NYS, so as to ensure parity between the 2 colleges.

Another area that will receive close attention during the coming year will be Technical and Vocational Education. Preparatory work on the programming of the Seychelles Polytechnic College will be started, and in the process of planning for the polytechnic, vocational education in the various existing colleges will also be improved. The Polytechnic when it is set up, will train Seychellois technicians, at the post — S2 level. The level of training to be imparted at the Polytechnic will correspond and will be parallel to Advanced Level studies.

The implementation of the global education reform programme has shown that there is a necessity to systematise pedagogical research — if we are to make education more efficient.

Thus, the improvement of the quality of education suggests the need for a new structure — one whose tasks will be

to provide a functional pedagogical advisory service. This new structure will be the National Pedagogical Institute, which will regroup all the Curriculum Development Officers and Advisers presently working in the Division of Research, and it will take over from the Teacher Training College some duties e.g. the in-service training of teachers. The Institute will be created in January 1981, and its main role will be to facilitate the application of educational policies as far as their pedagogical aspects are concerned. More specifically, the National Pedagogical Institute will carry out:

- the evaluation and regulation of educational content and techniques
- in-service teacher training
- contribute to pedagogical "animation" and supervision.

In order that it may help in pedagogical "animation" and supervision the N.P.I. will liaise with another newly set-up division, the Inspectorate.

The personnel of the Inspectorate will, through the application of the appropriate regulations, and the provision of the necessary advice and guidance, enhance the quality of teaching, and improve the professional ethos of the teaching force.

/Information and Printing/

The Information Department has during the year 1980 continued its vital role as the sole mass contact with the people by means of the Radio, Nation and Seychelles Agence Presse. In this context the Department has made significant progress in its efforts to widen its scope of news sources in order to lessen the influence of big news agencies which usually tend to distort events in Third World Countries. A newsroom equipped

Creches at Bougainville, Machabee, Anse Louis, Baie Lazare and Sans Souci.

Playing Fields at Beau Vallon, Glacis and Reclamation are nearing completion.

Rural Markets have been completed at Cascade, Glacis, Bel Ombre and Takamaka and work on Baie Lazare will commence shortly.

Plans are being studied for Community Centres for various districts.

The year 1980 has been very encouraging for Sports following regionalisation. Despite the financial constraints and shortage of land we have made much progress.

To cite, a football pitch south of the School Meals Centre, proposed stadium at Bel Ombre, which is near completion, the basket-ball court at Anse aux Pins. The Sail Training Scheme has also been successful. The Olympics were a tremendous success for us in the field of knowledge, achievements and experience. Progress made in 1980 is expected to continue in 1981.

The National Youth Service will start in January. The Village at Port Launay where the 800 boys and girls will live, work, and study is nearing completion and will be ready in January.

In the last months of this year the animateurs who will have the role of organising the life of the Village have been undergoing extensive training at the Village itself. Everything is now set to go and the future participants are already showing extraordinary enthusiasm.

At Port Launay our children will learn how to live in the new Society we aim to create — a society where everyone works hard, and no one oppresses another

— a society where there is no discrimination — and a society where there is a high degree of discipline and respect for one another.

I have dealt with the NYS College elsewhere.

[as received]

this year. Despite a few set-backs, the Movement is slowly and gradually forging ahead to play an active role in the construction of our socialist society.

1980 has been a very interesting year in the field of the Community Development projects. There has been a considerable amount of problems which have delayed the completion of some projects, these problems being lack of funds, lack of materials, absenteeism on the part of the workers especially after pay day.

However, several projects have been completed or nearing completion.

There are now creches at Anse Etoile Plaisance, Capucin, Pascal Village, Takamaka, La Digue. Work has started on the Creches of St. Louis and Anse Royale. The Anse aux Pins Creche is nearing completion and should be ready for opening early in 1981.

Construction will shortly start on the Creches at Bougainville, Machabee, Anse Louis, Baie Lazare and Sans Souci.

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Plans are being studied for Community Centres for various districts.

/Foreign Affairs/

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will cost an estimated R 8.3 m in 1981.

During 1980, the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was reappraised and in the light of this reappraisal various changes were introduced. We decided to close down our Embassy in Paris and High Commission in London with effect from September 1980. This decision was taken because of financial and human constraints and the realisation that our affairs abroad could to a large extent be more effectively looked after if our staff was stationed in Seychelles. Not only would the staff be more in touch with developments at home but the objectives of the Ministry would be achieved at less cost. However, to ensure that the interests of the Seychellois Community in France and United Kingdom are adequately maintained we set up an honorary consular post in Paris and a career Consular post in London which took over the consular activities previously carried out by the two diplomatic missions.

In spite of financial and human constraints, we decided not to close down our Permanent Mission to the United

'There is evidence that the health of the Seychellois people has seen an improvement'

Nations since it is difficult to establish and maintain contacts at the United Nations without a resident diplomatic representation. However, only one diplomatic post has been maintained since the second half of 1980.

/Health/

The Department of Health will cost R 33.735 m during 1981.

1980 saw an extensive programme of decentralisation of health services with

the opening of all the health districts as well as 2 additional clinics in the Central District.

At present all the districts have a health team headed by a resident medical practitioner but unfortunately due to severe man-power constraints certain members of the team are not permanently available, but pay periodic visits.

The dental services have also been decentralised and another dental clinic has been opened in West Mahe district. There are now 4 districts equipped with the facilities to bring dental services to the people.

Again due to housing and manpower problems, it has not yet been possible to have residential staff in all districts. However the School Dental Service in each district benefits from the full-time services of dental auxiliaries. The adult dental service is provided on a periodical basis with a dentist visiting each clinic once or twice a week.

Health education has already started and recently the services of a nutritionist have been acquired which will greatly help in the promotion of sound health through proper nutrition. Each district can benefit from the services of a health inspector to ensure good health through the maintenance of a clean living environment and the promotion of healthy living habits.

Already the success of the decentralisation plan has manifested itself. More people are attending the clinics and seeing the doctors and nurses. This has enabled early diagnosis of conditions which previously went unobserved or were diagnosed too late for the medical services to be able to intervene effectively.

The referral services at the Victoria Hospital have also been extended in order to handle the additional number of referrals and in fact during the year

we have managed to acquire additional consultants on the staff and have procured new and better equipment which have all contributed to the improvement of medical facilities.

The plans for the re-development of the Victoria Hospital are progressing and we hope to see the start of construction in 1981. There is some evidence from the statistics available on infant mortality rates that the health status of the Seychellois people in 1980 has seen an improvement from the previous years. This serves to indicate that the Government's National Health Plan which was devised in order to meet the objectives of the SPPF as regards health, is advancing along the right lines.

From January 1980, health services have been provided free at the point of use on the basis of need. However, to ensure that the services are not abused so that the needy cases would not suffer unduly, control measures were introduced.

These measures will be more strictly enforced in 1981.

1981 will essentially be a year of consolidation in the field of health. Very little expansion is intended, except in the Central District where consideration will be given to the construction of 2 or 3 clinics to decentralise the existing Victoria Outpatients Departments. The Department plans to build, equip and adequately furnish residential quarters for the nurses so that each district will have its own residential nurse. It also hopes to complete the registration of all patients together with the accompanying regionalisation of basic health care.

The shortage of qualified nurses is a severe drawback which will remain with us for sometime. The progress being

made on the revised curriculum for the School of Nurses should rectify this problem in 3 years time.

With the recent purchase of a modern X-ray unit, an ultra sound scanner and intended investment in more sophisticated equipment for the laboratory, operating theatre and hospital wards coupled with a programme of visiting consultants in various specialities, the standard of care will be greatly raised so that next year only extremely complicated cases such as open heart and neurosurgery will need to be referred overseas.

/Planning and Development/

The Ministry of Planning and Development will cost R 15.322 m during 1981.

The Department of Works and the Department of Economic Development Planning and Housing will be reorganised as one Ministry and this has been possible because all matters of housing will be transferred to a Housing Corporation, and electricity and water to be run as a parastatal unit. The new ministry is to be called the Ministry of Planning and Development.

During 1980 the former Public Works Division of the Ministry of Planning and Development has been reorganised and its activities transferred to Works Enterprises Limited a wholly owned Government Company. The move is to be completed early in 1981 with the transfer of building, construction and maintenance, and civil engineering.

The former Project Planning and Design Unit which covers all aspects of architectural and civil engineering consultancies and supervisory services will also be formed into a separate entity. These companies are available to the private sector.

During 1980 the Ministry of Works has satisfactorily undertaken many projects, including Victoria's Port Area Reclamation scheme, some 70 houses and classrooms for teachers to help realise the schools expansion programme as well as major renovations at four existing schools, the completion of the largest span warehouse in Victoria for SEYCOM, completion of dormitory complexes and houses for the National Youth Service at Port Launay, a new quay for inter-island boats at the Old Port and some 16 creches, clinics, rural markets and community centres on Mahe, Praslin and La Digue.

The increase in vehicular traffic has necessitated road improvements including re-sealing almost half of Victoria Airport Road as well as extending the gap in all-weather road on the West Coast between Barbarons and Anse Boileau.

In addition some 4km of self-help packed roads have extended the Mahe road network. On Praslin two new roads have been started, in particular a new access road from Anse Boudin and a link between Anse Kerian and Anse Lazio. Construction on La Digue has not suffered and in addition to the jetty work has started on a road linking Anse Fourmis to Anse Cocos.

WATER

The former Water Division will become Seychelles Water Authority. The availability of potable domestic supplies has continued to expand rapidly with new services being provided in North Mahe from Anse Etoile to La Retraite, in central Mahe, La Loune up towards La Misere and as well as to the Pointe La Rue new housing estate. Village supplies have been given at Quatre Bornes and Grand Anse Praslin pre-empting the UN Water Decade which officially started on 10th November. There are

some 5,400 families receiving treated water, a significant improvement over previous years. New projects where funds have been identified for more treated water extensions include south to Anse aux Pins from Cascade, Mont Buxton and in the north the final link from La Retraite to Carana Bay which will provide ability to feed in two directions along the coast from Bel Ombre to Victoria and save expensive pumping costs.

On the waste water disposal side, water borne sanitation was supplied to the Pointe La Rue housing estate, the first such system in Seychelles outside Victoria. Victoria has been subject to a study to provide similar future facilities to extend the existing system and relieve potential hazards as a result of poor sanitation. Looking ahead even beyond the setting up of a new Seychelles Water Authority in early 1981 which is already in hand is the need to solve annual water shortages in the south of Mahe where again a period of next to no rainfall has meant water restrictions this year. A feasibility study to investigate the provision of dam and associated treated works in the Baie Lazare Valley is very soon to start.

/Electricity/

Electricity supplies and distribution continue to expand rapidly.

The Seychelles Electricity Corporation Limited will take on the Electricity Division. Apart from Mahe distribution extensions at places including the Airport, Bougainville, Port Launay, Mont Buxton and Val D'Endor, 1980 has seen the start of construction of a new power station on Praslin with the aim to provide a national supply there for the first time. Completion date is scheduled for mid 1981. Mahe's demand continues to expand and piling for the next generator foundations have been driven. In November a 33KV line, also the first

of its kind in Seychelles, was commissioned to improve and reinforce supplies in the south of the island.

The Economics and Aid Division has had another very busy year, revising the National Development Plan, preparing and appraising projects and conducting negotiations with aid donors. New aid donors with whom agreements have been signed in 1980, include Iraq, North Korea, Kuwait, India and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.

The programme for assistance to Seychelles from the European Economic Community over the next five years was negotiated and the indicative programme of assistance for Seychelles from the United Nations up to the end of 1981 was finalised. Proposals for new aid arrangements to follow on the £10 m loan now fully committed were negotiated with the United Kingdom Government.

The annual review of the National Development Plan covering the years 1980 — 1984 was undertaken for Liberation Day.

In Physical Planning and Lands Division the principal long term achievement has been the preparation of a Master Plan of the capital city of Victoria, some parts of which, including the urbanisation, are now being implemented. A programme of local plans has also been started with the completion of that for the Beau Vallon — Bel Ombre area.

The Planning Authority and its staff have processed 780 applications for development in 1980 of which 600 were for houses or improvements thereto, most of the latter arising out of the Government's own Housing Loan programmes.

Priorities for 1981 include continuation of work on local plans, the improvement of public access to beaches and special attention to the preservation of trees on

beaches, beauty spots and urban areas. A campaign to clear up discarded bottles has also been mounted.

Activities of the Building Section have continued to march closely with those of the Physical Planning Staff. About 400 houses being erected under the home-ownership scheme have received close supervision and advice.

Work in the Lands Section has continued to expand rapidly. 35 parcels of land, totalling over 1,500 hectares in various parts of the Republic have been acquired for public purposes by negotiation or under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1977.

On the other hand, some 80 plots of State Land have been sold, mainly for housing purposes.

/Labor and Social Services/

The Ministry of Labour and Social Services will cost R 6 022 m during 1981.

The Labour Division has continued to provide valuable service to the public through the Employment Exchanges, Inspectorate, Industrial Relations and Workers Education Sections.

The Employment (Registration) Act came into operation on 1st January 1980. The main purposes of this Act are to enable Government to monitor the labour and manpower movements within the economy, to collect useful labour market information for planning purposes and to assist job seekers to choose, train for and obtain the right jobs and employers to get the right people as quickly as possible.

Government has also set up a Full Employment Scheme, funded by Social Security whereby any registered job-seeker can be employed for 3 hours a day, five days a week, on Government projects.

Proposals for a draft Employment Act incorporating relevant provisions of the present employment legislation as well as new ideas in line with the development of a socialist society, have been circulated to all Government Departments and various organisations involved with labour matters. It is hoped that the proposals will be made into law shortly.

The Labour Inspectorate has continued to advise and, where necessary, to enforce the provisions of labour laws thus ensuring that there is no exploitation of workers by unscrupulous employers and that the workers in turn, give value for money. The industrial relations scene has been relatively calm during 1980 with very few minor disputes reported. With the relatively good rapport existing between Government, employers and the National Workers Union there is every reason to anticipate even better relations in the employment field in 1981.

Since Government regards as of the greatest importance that all people wishing to find gainful employment should be able to do it, it is considered as vitally important that Seychellois should have the training and skills essential for the proper development of Seychelles. An extensive exercise to co-ordinate national manpower planning to provide efficient and effective training is in operation.

Now that the National Workers Union has been reorganised and an effective workers education branch established it is proposed that the labour education function previously undertaken by the Labour Division will be transferred to the NWU. Government is continuing to ensure the minimisation of labour turnover by establishing equal wage levels for the same occupational grades in all economic sectors including parastatals and the Civil Service. Naturally enough these are carried out in consultation with the National Workers Union

and with employers' representatives.

The Social Security Scheme which was introduced on 1st March, 1979, made satisfactory progress during the course of the year. The Social Security Division runs the scheme as an integral part of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services. At the moment 4,320 old people benefit from the retirement pension of R. 250 per month, 782 invalids from the invalidity benefit of R. 275 and 106 persons from various other benefits.

Current benefits being paid out from the Social Security Fund cover maternity, survivors, sickness, funeral, guardian, retirement, invalidity, industrial injury disablement, and industrial death, the last three having been introduced in 1980.

I am pleased to announce that as from January 1981 the old people's benefit will be increased to R. 300 per month.

The Social Services Division has been extremely active during 1980 providing advice and assistance in 1,400 cases of social problems. The Division organised a seminar in an attempt to locate and define the various types of social problems and to settle on a common approach to social work. I am glad to say that the seminar was very successful and that the Ministry of Labour and Social Services are studying the recommendations and resolutions so as to implement those that are feasible.

/Transport and Tourism/

The Ministry of Transport and Tourism will cost R 28.321 m during 1981.

A large part of the Transport Unit's work in 1980 was concerned with the re-organisation of bus schedules by the SPTC. Timetabled services based on these new schedules have been introduced and the public transport situation has now improved considerably.

Another major project involved a study of the taxi, self drive car hire and tourist

bus services, with a view to establishing policy guidelines. New Regulations governing the operation of the taxi and self drive car hire services are now being drafted and are expected to come into force early in 1981.

The re-organisation of the Port Division commenced in 1980 when the Seychelles National Investment Corporation purchased the ULC Cargo Handling Company. In 1981 it is intended that the Shipping Section of the Company and possibly the ferry and inter-island services of the Ministry will be transferred to a parastatal.

A firm of consultants is submitting a report on the optimum development of Mahe Quay as part of the Master Plan involving reclamation and East Coast road. This will take into account the present trend towards containerisation.

Work will continue on the jetties to better the service both for goods and passengers. It is proposed to improve the jetty and breakwater at Baie Ste. Anne.

The contracts for the redevelopment works to increase the airport's capacity in dealing with a greatly increased passenger through-put were finalised in April and the main contractors started work on the site in July, commencing with the domestic terminal. These should be completed in 1981.

Plans have been drawn up for the provision of navigational aids at outlying island airstrips in order to make them safe for scheduled operations of public transport flights by the national airline.

Changes in the international tourism market place were evident during 1980 — in particular in the field of air travel — when increases in fuel costs gave rise to uncertainty and intensive reviews of operations by the international airlines.

It was evident that whilst the trend for long haul travel continued to show an increase, inflation gave rise to higher costs. Seychelles continued, fortunately, to be favoured as a destination and the main market area continues to be Europe, with Africa, Mid and Far East and America in support.

Seychelles requires to diversify its markets and to exploit more fully the possibility available within certain existing market areas. This aspect is being pursued by the Ministry of Transport and Tourism.

Within Seychelles itself 1980 has been a year of change in the tourism field. One major change has been closer cooperation between Government and private sectors in the tourism marketing and promotional field. The Marketing Conference which took place in October highlighted this close cooperation. Moreover, in 1980 more Seychellois invested in tourism developments which is in line with the Government policy. The Government supports such national interest.

Seychelles this year has experienced noticeable improvements in standards of operation and quality in the tourism field: accommodation, services, car hire, taxi and inter-island travel. It is a trend to be encouraged. Similarly there has been some expansion in tourism developments in Seychelles. The Government's policies and aspirations for these two key sectors are beginning to take effect and such events are supported by overseas interests involved in Seychelles tourism.

1981 will still be a year of consolidation and continuing improvement in Seychelles tourism. There is no room for complacency and a number of areas require detailed appraisal to ensure long term benefits to the people of Seychelles.

/Police and the Law/

1980 proved to be another significant year in the history of the Seychelles Police. The priority given to training proved

its invaluable worth in helping police officers discharge their day to day duties.

Vigorous action taken to combat drug abuse resulted in large quantities of cannabis being seized and destroyed.

Seychelles Police membership of the International Criminal Police Association has proved again to be beneficial and several international enquiries, both emanating from Seychelles as well as other countries, and the apprehension of persons in Europe for distribution of counterfeit Seychelles one hundred rupee notes, have been satisfactorily concluded.

Plans for continued training in management in the Service have been stepped up and, in basic training emphasis will be on "community involvement" rather than "law enforcement".

Finalisation of a new site for the Fire Station is expected during the coming year.

The Judiciary will cost R 1.821 m in 1981.

During 1980 the emphasis in the Judiciary has been upon improvement and strengthening of the Court system and the machinery of justice.

To this end, the administration of each of the Magistrates' Courts at Anse Royale, Praslin and La Digue, will be directly under the control of the Court.

The Legal Aid and Advice Bill, presently in an advanced stage of drafting, will shortly be introduced into the National Assembly in order to implement the Government's policies of equality and justice for all.

New procedures will be introduced to provide more constructive alternatives to convicted offenders than imprisonment and to ensure that after having served their sentences, if they decide to lead normal lives and continue in good behaviour for a specified number of years, the stigma of previous convictions will no longer be attached to them.

The Department of Legal Affairs will cost R 1.603 m in 1981.

The work of the Department consists of drafting legislation, providing advice and assistance to Government Departments, Ministries and conducting Civil and Criminal proceedings. The Revision of the Laws of Seychelles is overdue and effort is being channelled into this.

There is still a lot to be done. There will always be a lot to be done but as long as we work hard, as long as we strive to do better we can consider that we are holding high the banner of revolution. Our course is charted and our country is fast moving away from the stage of exploitation of man by man to the goal of providing a decent living to everyone through hard work and a conscientious contribution by everyone to the common goal. We have every reason to be proud of our achievements. We must continue to improve ourselves and to produce as much as we can so that we may, each one of us, get a decent living.

If we cannot work with these principles then we cannot hope to succeed in bringing greater justice and equality to our nation. In this society of ours there can be no place for idlers. Those who do not want to work — those who work as little as possible are exploiters. No one has the right to consume what others have produced.

In our society there must be discipline. Those who cannot respect the rights of others to a peaceful existence must be taught to do so. In 1981 steps will be taken to re-affirm the will of the majority not to be pestered by those who have nothing else to do. 1981 will be another "YEAR OF DISCIPLINE".

Before I end let me express my gratitude to all those who in one way or another have helped me in the performance of my duties as President and while

extending my warm wishes to all for a prosperous and happy New Year let me once again re-affirm my own solemn oath that I shall continue to serve you to the best of my ability, without fear or favour and with the ardent conviction that we shall succeed to bring equality and freedom to this nation of ours. Only free individuals can be equal and only when they are equal can they be free.

Thank you.

CSO: 4420

U. S. AFRICAN POLICY CHANGE EXPECTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Changing Policy in Africa"]

[Text] WELL, we've predicted that there will be changes in US policy in Africa once Mr Reagan takes over as President.

Confirmation comes from Dr Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of State under two Presidents, who has been visiting the Middle East and the Horn of Africa.

Dr Kissinger does not profess to be talking for Mr Reagan, but nobody has any doubt that he has been making his rounds of Egypt, Israel and Somalia as an unofficial ambassador of the President-elect.

As the Washington Post puts it, "his trip has had the impact of an official mission for the Reagan Administration."

What Dr Kissinger has said after visiting Somalia is that it "is not tolerable that the Soviet Union and its proxy forces engage in expansion all over Africa and in the Middle East without opposition."

"I think the Reagan Administration believes in a balance of power and that expansionism must be checked."

Somalia, he adds, is threatened by neighbouring Ethiopia, which is supported by about 13 000 Cuban

troops and about R1 125-million worth of Soviet arms.

He will recommend to Mr Reagan that the American military presence in the Indian Ocean and Horn of Africa regions be increased.

The Washington Post reports that Dr Kissinger, by his remarks, has "given what may be the first concrete signals that the incoming Reagan Administration intends to change United States policy towards Africa by viewing it more as an area

of confrontation with the Soviet Union".

Although Dr Kissinger has not said anything about Southern Africa, not even after his talks recently with Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Paris, we expect that the policy of confrontation will apply to the bottom half of Africa as well as the Horn.

Not that US involvement in our region will be as direct. There is an arms embargo against South Africa, and there is no question of Mr Reagan evading or lifting it.

However, South Africa has already been included in Nato planning of the defence of the Indian Ocean in the event of war, and we can be sure

that on an unofficial level there will be a greater willingness to bring South Africa directly into the picture.

Similarly, we believe there could be important contacts between the Reagan Administration and Pretoria in America's own planning to protect the Indian Ocean against Russian military and naval adventures.

We also do not think the Reagan Administration will be any more in favour of the Russian use of Cuban surrogates in Angola than in the Horn of Africa.

In fact, it would not surprise us if one of its major objectives was the ousting of Cubans from this continent.

But that is mere speculation.

What we can say with certainty is that the Reagan Administration is going to adopt a far more realistic approach to Africa, including the South, than Mr Carter did.

The reason is that the alarm signals are being sounded about Soviet expansionism, and Mr Reagan has heard these signals very clearly, indeed.

South Africa is important not only in

terms of the defence of the Indian Ocean and the protection of the vital oil tanker routes from the Middle East, but for its vast strategic mineral riches at a time when there is a resources war, with the Soviet seeking to deny the West the minerals it requires.

The climate for co-operation and acceptance is thus changing in South Africa's favour.

South West Africa remains an area of dispute which can still seriously affect South Africa's position, bringing renewed pressures for sanctions if the Geneva conference flops, as it is likely to do, but even here there are signs of an awareness by Mr Reagan and his advisers of the importance of not losing South West Africa — and its uranium riches — to the Marxists.

Who knows, perhaps Dr Kissinger has whispered in our ears that we should play it cool for the present.

If so, the advice is sound.

Much can happen in Southern Africa once the Reagan Administration takes office in a couple of weeks.

For Southern Africa will form part of the new-look American policy towards Africa as a whole.

CSO: 4420

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF 1980 EXAMINED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Dec. 80 p 19

[Article by Ken Owen: "1980, The Year South Africa Took the First Step into the Future"]

[Text] **T**he odd thing about South African politics in 1980 was that while everybody could see what was happening, nobody could agree what it meant.

Half of Parliament — the Senate — vanished. Snap and it was gone — and nobody seemed the least bit concerned.

Those of us who would never forgive its role in disfranchising the coloured voters of the Cape were vengefully satisfied to see it go. But to sink so without trace? Without mourning?

And — more to the point — without any real grasp even in the political parties that the disappearance of such a major national forum for debate and deliberation would throw more weight on other institutions?

Devolution of Power

That brings the discussion around to the President's Council. The Assembly remains, of course, to perform a legislative role and, in loose linkage with the National Party caucus, to restrain if not steer the Cabinet.

But the devolution of power to the governments of Transkei, Bophuthatane and Venda has narrowed the role of Parliament, and further devolution seems in prospect to other autonomous home-

lands and black city-states.

Any man with an eye for the lie of the land can guess that just across the horizon there will emerge a need for a different kind of institution than the Assembly, one whose reach extends beyond its sovereignty.

Wide Range of Options

The President's Council may, or may not, turn out to be the first component of such a structure. In the view of most black people and of the official Opposition it is fatally flawed by its exclusion of blacks. Among rightwingers, not only of the Herengates but of the Nationalists themselves, it is a Trojan horse loaded with English, coloured and Indian infiltrators.

For the moment, opponents can damage its credibility by boycotting it, but it is the Prime Minister who controls the game. He has welded the President's Council firmly into his own reorganized executive structure, and he has a wide range of options to extend the membership to co-opt black members, to widen the council's powers to accept recommendations for reform which would enhance its status, and so forth.

Very clever politicians like Mr. Japie Koonen, preserving the possibilities are already on hand. So is a not-normal theorist, Dr. Dennis Worrall, and that cold and respected old Natal politician, Mr. Bill Sutton.

With such members, not to speak of men like Mr Pat Poolevalingham, the council will surely have to

come up with some constructive ideas unless it wishes to blow itself apart in very short order. Nor indeed will the Government find it easy to treat its proposals with complete contempt.

Yet it all remains so indefinite — not change so much as the prospect of change. It leaves everybody crying "it won't work" — "It will" — "It's a plot" — "It's not!"

That's the kind of year it has been.

The Prime Minister's commitment to change, implicit in his famous Lymington speech demanding that politics meet the tests of Christianity, was taken up more by his opponents than his followers, perhaps a little expediently. Good, they cried, now deliver!

The game of the Parliamentary session became one of mismatching expectations and deliveries, and some of those who demanded reform most loudly would have been more convincing if they had looked less satisfied when it did not come.

Indeed, it is necessary to search diligently for evidence of important political change. The rhetoric is different, of course, and that matters — it matters immensely. Also some change have been so warmly accepted that, in retrospect, they seem trivial.

For example, the huge fuss of every year about the admission of blacks to white private schools has somehow evaporated. It is easy to forget how daunting such a change once seemed. Similarly, apartheid in sport has declined to the point where its elimination is a self-sustaining process.

There has also been a relative respite in the gratuitous suffering inflicted on black people in the past in the name of ideology. Crossroads has been sensibly converted from squalor to townships. Alexandra re-proved the Fungus Village spared Soweto and other townships are being treated more like suburbs and less like transit camps. New approaches to housing are evident in many places, some of them lavish, some sensibly innovative.

Labour Scene Transformed

The labour scene, too, has been transformed by the Wichahn commission, and both workers and management are still trying to find their feet in unfamiliar relationships, sometimes with hilarious results.

South Africa's closest revolutionaries (and almost all its foreign critics) sniff at these changes.

Amelioration, they sneer. Mere cosmetics. Co-optation. But the rightwing unions are hardly happier than the far-left as they find they must develop crosscutting ties — across the racial divide, that is — with their black fellow-workers, or else hand the whole game to managements.

Actually, the details of union development — including their intense politicisation and the characteristically ruthless response of the security apparatus — matter less than the basic theme for the first time in its history, white South Africa is trying genuinely to come to terms with the industrialisation of its work force and all it entails.

For once the Government, fortified by a high gold price and a sound balance of payments, is letting the boom run so that expanding employment — the most efficient of all re-distributors of wealth — can take the edge off revolutionary fervour. It does not baulk at the anomalies which rapid growth throws up for apartheid purists.

Consequently the wages of black workers continue to rise at the main at a faster clip than inflation, as they have done year by year, and black shoppers continue to penetrate new areas of the consumer

market, often in overwhelming numbers.

Social planners wail about the need to create employment in the rest of the century but some good marketing men, perceiving a mass consumer market taking shape at last, are beginning to wonder whether the problem will not be the opposite — how to find workers for the jobs.

Consequences of the Boom

While South Africa meanwhile is doing what it does best, making and spending money, it scarcely takes time off to wonder how the

social and political consequences of this boom will be met. Blacks become apprentices and artisans, form unions, enroll at universities and technicians, buy cars, write poetry, go to the theatre, travel at home and abroad, penetrate the colour bar, capture new jobs, plan their families, strike — and in a thousand unforeseen ways shatter the "traditional way of life".

The apartheid argument has changed profoundly in the past year. Previously the Government's critics insisted that apartheid was ruinously costly, unworkable, and (though it hurt) "impressed" the electorate; unjust, and Nationalists retorted that they would rather be "poor and white than rich and mixed". Now even the Nationalists admit apartheid has failed.

To its credit, the Government is making some tentative, if wholly inadequate, gestures towards meeting the new reality. Free trading zones are an example. So are the proposed reforms of the pass laws. So are the new efforts to redirect industry away from the existing metropolitan areas towards "soft borders". So indeed are the efforts to find a new relationship with the Bantustans, with Soweto, and with neighbouring states.

The coming session of Parliament has been billed as a session of change, and legislative changes there must now be if the Government does not wish to permit a mood of disillusion and cynicism further to complicate its own future. But it would be unrealistic to expect changes to be anything but tentative, partial, experimental, cautiously controlled.

Dr Koopman's new pass laws, for example, simply will not meet the minimum aspirations of black people and they will have exactly the same political consequences as the old pass laws.

Nor indeed will any variant system work that seeks essentially to permit officials to tell people — millions of people — where they may live, work, travel, study, and remove themselves, and when they may do it. But the Government dare not relinquish its hold because already the party's inner bonds are strained.

All Kinds of Half-Answers

The notion that the Government can "control" the process of industrialisation is a fallacy, but it will try. That is the nature of governments. It is also their nature to fall behind the challenges of the times.

Nevertheless, the admission that apartheid has failed has opened the door to new ideas, to experiments, to all kinds of half-answers.

It does not matter that already many of 1980's answers, like many of 1979's criticisms, are looking threadbare. (Several books were published in the past year which discoursed learnedly on South Africa's lack of capital, its depressed economy, its decaying trade links and bleak outlook for the future. If the Government is bad at reading reality, its academic critics are often worse.)

The truth is that South Africa's circumstances are changing so fast, in so many ways, that the old order is shattering. This is a time for the nimble, for the fleet of wit. For those who have kept their options open, this is a time of opportunity — whether their business is to write constitutions, or to found industrial empires, or train workers, or merely to exploit professional sectors.

Propensity for Violence

The failure of apartheid has left nothing quite certain, none of the old rules intact. A sure sign of uncertainty is the sudden increase in rightwing radical activity — insecurity always breeds a rash of rightwing groups with a high propensity for violence. That is normal for a time when every old truth is questioned, when every old defence is outflanked.

This highlights one of the dangers — the danger of radical backlash. There are other dangers, including the P. W. Botha Government's militaristic tendency to see answers in light — essentially totalitarian — order. But it is possible to stare too intently at the dangers and so miss the opportunities.

If a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step, then 1980 was possibly the first step.

'STAR' COMMENTS ON PAST YEAR, FUTURE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Dec 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Reading the Future in 1980's Teacup"]

(Text) IT is irresistible, when a year runs its course, to read the teacup in the hope of detecting patterns and portents among the confusion of events. And if, in the perspective of the last half of the 20th century, 1980 was an unremarkable year, it revealed some interesting signs.

It left unresolved the muddle that built up in the '70s, the economic crisis and the resources crisis. There was certainly no sign of the emergence of a convincing world statesman. Perhaps the world is too complex for that sort of thing nowadays. If anything, one detected a trend in the opposite direction — towards national introspection and a greater determination by nations to go their own way irrespective of old allegiances. Poland, China, the Iberian Peninsula, South Africa, Egypt.

The two great power blocs — the West and the communist world — both lost influence and prestige. Both suffered serious humiliation. The Russians, in full view of the world, were posed to hammer the foundation of their own system — the working classes — in order to maintain their regional integrity in Eastern Europe. And the West's free enterprise system remained seriously disrupted by something Adam Smith never foresaw: stagnation.

Arms paradox

The glaring deficiencies of both "worlds" have created new preoccupations and although the danger of a war between them has receded, the parade of new and more terrifying arms paradoxically has accelerated. But how much of it is now ritual posturing? The same kind of ritual one detected in the 1980 Moscow Olympics playaway or the tedious chant for sanctions from the United Nations.

We see in the teacup a widening gap between the Third World and the developed world — the north/south dichotomy. The wealthier nations have become disillusioned in aiding countries which fail to beat corruption and which fail to help themselves. Sadly, if Zimbabwe is any guide, the developed nations are even tardy in helping those who at least try to help themselves. Perhaps it is no bad thing that nations are having to sort out their own problems. It could augur well for world stability... if only the rich and the poor nations both try a little harder for true co-operation.

Food production clearly emerged in 1980 as a strategic commodity. It was Russia's chronic inability to grow enough

wheat for her own consumption that caused her to be unusually circumspect in her jostling with the grain-rich United States. In Africa, towards the end of the year, Zimbabwe's image grew measurably with the announcement that it was about to become a grain exporter.

Good news

Distinctly on the good news side was the series of reports from various quarters that world population growth is showing signs of slowing down — even in the Third World. Population will continue to climb, mainly in the hungrier areas, for another two generations but at a slower rate. The big question remains: can food production catch up?

Hopes for developing in 1980 an alternative fuel to oil were not fulfilled. No obvious advances were made in producing a vehicle that can run without petrol. Instead the trend was towards energy conservation and we saw the appearance of several cars with encouragingly small petrol consumption.

Technology

As the year drains away the emerging trends show very clear patterns, the steady advance of a communications revolution using electronic and space technology. Cheap and efficient home computers are creating a reality and video terminals in the home will make it desirable for hundreds of thousands of people to work from their homes before the end of the 80s, thus de-emphasising the need to plan cities around traffic needs. It could revolutionise suburban and family life.

The 1980 tracup is clogged with patterns, some hopeful, some unresolvable. We move into 1981 as we have moved into

every year in the recent past — with a mixture of trepidation and hopeful anticipation.

Come, fill the Cup.

COMMENTARY ON MUGABE'S CABINET RESHUFFLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jan 81 p 6

[Editorial: "The Breach"]

[Text]

"THE outspoken statement by the Zimbabwean Home Affairs Minister and Patriotic Front president, Mr Joshua Nkomo, against the media takeover could cost him his job." — The Citizen, January 8

MR JOSHUA NKOMO has now indeed lost his job as a result of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Cabinet reshuffle.

He has been effectively removed from a position with considerable clout within Zimbabwe — he had control of the police — to a post where his responsibilities will begin and end with running the civil service.

The power in the country is now concentrated more fully in Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Party, even though the Patriotic Front has been given an additional portfolio, that of Transport, thus raising its Cabinet representation from four out of 23 to five out of 25.

And the expected blow-up in our northern neighbour has been brought that much nearer, with fuel being added to the simmering resentment about previous "shabby" treatment of the minority PF by Mr Mugabe's ruling party.

Mr Nkomo's immediate response to his demotion — euphemistically called a sideways move in the local liberal Press — was to call a meeting of his party's central committee and to indicate that he would not accept the Public Service portfolio.

He denounced the offer as a "complete violation of our understanding. Mugabe made the move without consultation or negotiation and I object to this strongly".

Really, there should be no surprise at Mr Mugabe's action. It is merely one more manifestation of the ruthless Marxist beginning to show clearly through the facade of urbane smile and glib talk of democracy and reconciliation.

What is surprising, though, is that so many people continue to be taken in by the smile on the face of the tiger. One would have thought that past experience in Africa to the north of us should have demonstrated by now that there is a singular similarity of developments in by far the majority of newly independent Black States.

This is especially true where one finds deep-rooted tribal animosities, as is the case between Mr Mugabe's Shona and Mr Nkomo's Ndebele.

There are many examples, but one need look no further than Nigeria and Biafra, or Zaire and Shaba, to realise that tribal blood-lines count for more in Black Africa's divisions than arbitrary demarcations drawn by the erstwhile colonial powers.

In Zimbabwe, the thin-end-of-the-wedge stage is long past.

Ever since the Mugabe victory in what we called at the time a "poppycock poll" manipulated by violence and intimidation — subsequently borne out by no less an authority than the former Zimbabwe military commander, General Peter Walls — there has been an erosion of trust and goodwill between the two parties mainly involved.

Serious clashes

The first step towards a Mugabe hegemony was, of course, when he did not give his partner-in-terror Nkomo a senior Cabinet post like that of Foreign Minister. Next came the charges that the Mugabe-controlled Zania forces were "responsible for atrocities worse than any committed by the previous (White) regime".

There have been serious clashes between armed supporters of the two factions, with 58 being killed in one outburst of fighting at Bulawayo and a dusk-to-dawn curfew being imposed on the pro-Nkomo Zipra forces.

Quite recently Mr Edgar Tekere, freed of a murder charge but now also out of a Cabinet job, said the Mugabe Government could do without Mr Nkomo's support and advised that Zipra be disarmed.

"Comrade Nkomo is in the Government as a gesture of charity," said Tekere. "We did not need him during the war, so why make a nonsense of it now?"

In reply the vice-president of the Nkomo party, Mr Josiah Chinamano, charged that Zanu Ministers had failed to measure up to their responsibilities as leaders and were trying to disguise the fact by insulting Mr Nkomo.

"They should remember that Zipra has deadly weapons," he warned.

And in December there came disturbing reports that clandestine moves aimed at a territorial breakaway of Matabeleland, Mr Nkomo's main source of support, were well under way.

This widening breach has now reached ominous proportions. If Mr Nkomo should quit the coalition government — which appears to be imminent — it might presage an outright battle for power that could lead to civil war, with Black fighting Black and the remaining Whites caught in the middle.

South Africa is bound to be drawn in, at least to the extent that we will open our doors to the unfortunate refugees, as we did during the Angola war.

We hope, and it would be best for ourselves as well as Southern Africa in general, that an eruption can still be averted.

For the Zimbabwe battle flags, once unfurled, will not easily be encased again.

IMPORTANCE OF UPCOMING PARLIAMENTARY SESSION DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Dec 80 p 33

(Article by Peter Sullivan: "Stage Set for a Tough Year")

[Text] All agree that the coming session of Parliament will be one of the most important in the country's history since 1948 brought National Party rule, writes Peter Sullivan, THE STAR's Political Correspondent.

For an economically strong South Africa the eighties started with a year of political wait-and-see.

Much has happened this year, but the striking characteristic of most major political events in 1980 was what they promised, not what they achieved.

A glance at newspaper files of the past parliamentary session shows stern criticism of the Prime Minister for failing to satisfy expectations. Yet this year more expectations were created than ever before.

People expect the National Party to split or splinter. People expect Mr Reagan to treat South Africa more favourably. Blacks expect improvements. Whites expect big changes. Coloured and Indian people expect admission to Parliament.

Changes

All agree that the coming session of Parliament will be one of the most important in the country's history since 1948 brought National Party rule.

Commissions are investigating education, the Press security laws, constitutional consultation, manpower, administration, health and goodness knows what else.

Most of these commissions will be reporting next year.

The President's Council itself is an ongoing commission into the constitutional future and while it excludes blacks and the official Opposition, its suggestions will precipitate changes.

Whether those changes are 'real' or not depends on the viewpoint: for the ANC the changes will be meaningless, for the NNP the verkrampies and the far right they will be horrifying.

Explosions

It has been a long political year divided as usual into the Parliamentary session and the congress season. But with a wagging tail at the bitter end of plotting in the National Party compounded by leaked Erasmus Commission documents.

The thread of Dr Treurnicht's rebellion against reform runs right through the year, starting with the Craven Week controversy and carrying on to the coloureds - in - Parliament question.

It was the year of the Press gag Bill, of the w-lapping of the Senate, of expulsions at Sasol and a siege at Swartkops.

Mr Hennie Smit achieved fame with some slow thoughts. Mr P W Botha all but lost his temper in Parliament. Mr John Wilev joined the party he swore he never would.

Dr van Zyl Slabbert, who had a marvellous first half of the year,

defeated Mr Botha in every debate and spearheading his party's victory in the Edenburg by-election lost the second half of the year after being labelled a boycott by the very party which itself decided to exclude blacks from its prestige council.

Mr Botha met Bishop Tutu and the Rev Allan Hendrickse, visited Taiwan, spring-cleaned his Cabinet to the chagrin of the verkrampie party backbenchers, carried on his courting of the private sector.

He used his party congresses to blast his opponents, disgustingly asking Transvaalers who refused to mix with coloured people: — What sort of mentality is that?

When this statement drew flak and gave the anti-Botha plotters ammunition, he defiantly told a Ladysmith rally he would hold a referendum to determine what the people wanted if the President's Council suggested drastic changes.

In the same speech he asked who was stalking South Africa's Prime Minister with a dagger in his hand, a remark everyone interpreted as alluding to Mr Vorster.

But at Stellenbosch Mr Vorster started political observers by expressing his support for Mr Botha's constellation of states plan, subtly pointing out that he Mr Vorster had been its initiator.

The wily former State President said nothing about daggers or admission of coloured people to Parliament.

Franchise

Politically, South Africa can look back on a year of fairly drastic cosmetic surgery, but procrastination on the ills of the political guts.

Blacks are still unfranchised, coloured people have been disfranchised, Indians will exercise a sort of franchise in delayed elections for the South African Indian Council.

Whites still retain all effective power.

However, this wait-and-see year has set the stage for a dramatic 1981.

Next year education will be revamped, security laws will be revamped, the courts will be revamped, laws pertaining to blacks will be revamped, the constitution will be revamped and a revamped public service will start moving into gear.

There will be bitter, acrimonious, destructive but hopefully also constructive debate about the various revampings.

Benefit

Dr Koozekan's three black Bills have already been condemned, but it has been stressed that they were draft proposals put out for public comment and that mountains of memoranda will be considered when they are redrafted.

The National Party itself may be revamped early in the new year and one would argue that this will not benefit the country.

For the official Opposition it will be a tough year in Parliament and outside it.

Urgent and important Bills will be presented thick and fast and its 18 MPs will have to do superhuman work to do them justice.

Outside Parliament, there are a score of by-elections to fight and in most of them the PFP will be outsiders forced to run a race they seem sure to lose.

In Gardens and Griqualand East they have a chance, but if they lose both party morale will suffer.

Puppet

Outside Parliament the President's Council will be reporting. Criticising its reports constructively after refusing to serve could be difficult should the proposals prove dramatic.

On the other hand, if the council does turn out to be a national party puppet the PFP will reap the reward of far-sightedness.

For Mr Vause Raw's New Republic Party, the future looks grim as he and his supporters move closer to Mr Botha, or Mr Botha's initiatives move closer to the NRP.

In January I predicted the South African Party's three MPs would dissolve their party and join up with Mr Botha, and I am now tempted to make a similar prediction about the NRP.

However, their command of the Natal Provincial Council and the success they are achieving in that province will probably result in the party remaining viable.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party on the far Right will undoubtedly continue to make inroads into the National Party unless Dr Treurnicht and his supporters hive off.

Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party seems doomed to failure unless it joins up with the HNP on HNP terms.

There could be a totally new political orientation, something greatly to be desired.

While crystal-ball gazing is a hazardous occupation — the ball is likely to shatter in your face — one prediction is indubitably a safe bet: the politicians are in for an interesting session next year.

PROFESSOR CLAIMS CHANGE NOT POSSIBLE IN NATIONALIST PARTY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by Marion Sparg]

[Text] 'A LEADING Afrikaans academic said this week there was very little difference between the rightwing Afrikaanse Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) and the National Party, both of whom still advocated "white supremacist" politics.

This is the view of Professor Willem Kleynhans, head of the politics department of the University of South Africa.

He said while all attention was focused on the "right wing" 80 percent of the National Party was still white supremacists.

He blamed the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, for most of the emotionalism of rightwingers like the AWB, and said Afrikaners felt "alienated and bypassed".

"You can't just ram so-called change down their throats," Professor Kleynhans said, "you have to face them honestly and take them into your confidence."

"You cannot threaten them like Mr Botha and use language like he did when he said he would not be kicked around by every Tom, Dick and Harry in his party."

"Then you will lose support and destroy your political base. You have to be diplomatic, especially if for 40 years you have brainwashed them with the opposite philosophy."

This is why all the vertiginous initiatives have failed so far.

Professor Kleynhans said although he was "very sceptical" and not impressed yet by Mr Botha's initiatives for "change", no change would be possible in the National Party anyhow because it was still a white supremacist party.

"The National Party cannot move along Mr Botha's road and remain the party as it exists today."

"But I am not convinced yet of Mr Botha's sincerity," he said, "I might be a voice crying in the desert, but I judge people by their acts, and not their statements."

"Until I see crash programmes and real, concrete meaningful change in South Africa, I will not be impressed by Mr Botha's claims of change."

Professor Kleynhans attended the Day of the Vow meeting of the AWB earlier this week, and said about 230 of the 250 supporters who attended were below the age of 35.

"This is very significant," he said. "This is what I have always said: when it comes to emotional matters of colour and Afrikanerdom, young Afrikaners still follow in the footsteps of their grandfathers."

"But what I heard at their meeting is nothing unique. I heard the same kind of language at Day of the Covenant speeches by Malan."

"The basic theme of their speeches was the same anyway as the speeches by Mr Botha and other verligtes. They cover their true feelings with lip-service phrases but the basic

theme still is Afrikaner and white supremacism."

"They made so much of coloureds fighting with the Afrikaners at Blood River, but was any attempt made by them to include the coloureds in their celebrations this week?"

Professor Kleynhans compared the actions of the AWB

on Tuesday to those of the National Party in the Forties when Kruger Day was not yet a public holiday.

"We were told we could not gather in Church Square but we simply did, and this is what the AWB did on Tuesday."

He said the NP used to be the single voice of Afrikanerdom but today various factions within and outside the party all spoke on behalf of Afrikanerdom.

But even if an election is held next year, I am very pessimistic about P W Botha's chances.

The AWB has wide grassroots support even though they are very small at the moment.

MINORITY'S OPPRESSION OF PEOPLE DENOUNCED

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 12 Dec 80 p 20

[Editorial: "1980"]

[Text] The year 1980 will go down for many in South Africa as one of toll and sacrifice. Never before in the history of South Africa has there been such a fervour displayed by the oppressed people. Never before has there been such an expression of solidarity by the oppressed, particularly with regard to labour protests and the stand of the students against slave education. And never before has the South African government had to mobilise ALL its repressive forces with its sophisticated methods in order to maintain its minority rule over the masses by the separatist policy of apartheid. The acts of banning and detentions — even of little girls — are acts performed by a desperate regime to protect, maintain and enhance the system of apartheid and further perpetuate the myth of white supremacy.

The regime also instituted moves to further divide and rule — the President's Council, for example. This is proof that the ruling minority is not interested in

making fundamental changes. In fact, it is entrenching white power.

At the same time the masses, while standing together on many issues did falter. And sad to say, some were indeed actively supporting the status quo and allowed themselves to become collaborators. They are the scabs, the hypocrites, the sell-outs. Of them the Quran says:

They have bartered guidance for error. But their traffic is profitless, and they have lost true direction. (II: 16)

As Muslims, what role did we play, and what role are we to play, in the struggle to establish justice?

As Muslims is it right for us to submit to and serve a system that goes against the fundamental teachings of Islam? The Qur'an is quite explicit in this regard:

Oh you who believe! obey Allah and obey the Messenger, and those charged with authority among you. (IV: 59)

To obey those in authority among us, it must be possible that we should have the right to vote and to have

I say in the affairs of our country. And here we have to choose whether, as those who 'believe', we are to obey Allah and His Messenger or an anti-Islamic order.

The 1980 protests clearly indicated that it was not just a passing phase as some will want to believe. The future will only see the intensification of the struggle. With detentions and bannings the regime intends to quell individual dissent. But this merely strengthens the community spirit.

Has the ruling minority heard the message of the oppressed? If they think the masses want to be accommodated within the 'separate development' structure, then they have not been listening.

The message is that all should be accorded the rights due to them as human beings, and as one Azanian nation. Their question to the regime echoes the call of Hadrat Umar, the second caliph of Islam:

Since when have you enslaved people although their mothers had borne them free?

FUND FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES ESTABLISHED

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 12 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] A fund, recently established in Durban to assist the Afghani refugees, made homeless as a result of the Russian invasion of their country, has now reached R25 300.

The Afghanistan Liberation Fund was set up in response to the plight of the Afghans and as a tangible show of support by South African Muslims for their brethren.

According to Afghanistan's UNESCO delegate, Muhammad Akhtar Pakhtaiwal, the death toll is as high as one million. Of these less than 20 000 were mujahideen and the rest non-combatant civilians, including women and children. It is reported that another million have been made homeless and thousands are languishing in prison camps in the Soviet Union.

A spokesman for the Liberation Fund in Durban said that the organisers were pleased with the response thus far but in view of the plight of the Afghans much more was needed.

Contributions in cash, clothing, medicine and food can be sent direct to the treasurer of the Fund, Mr A Karrim of Karbros, 111 Queen Street, Durban 4001.

Other Durban-based groups that are active in organising the Fund are Islamic Propagation Centre, ICSEA, Islamic Medical Association, Arabic Study Circle, MYM, Women's Cultural Group and the local MSA chapters.

An appeal is made to Muslims in Natal and Transvaal to contact their local organisations so that

collections can be arranged on Jumu'ah in their areas.

The organisers of the Afghanistan Liberation Fund stress that it is the duty of Muslims to help their brethren wherever they may be, for the Prophet (peace be upon him) has said: The example of the believers in their love for each other (and their mutual affection) is the example of a body; if a part of it is hurt then the whole body feels the pain.

STUDENTS ASSOCIATION CRITICIZES EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 12 Dec 80 p 13

[Text] Under the present regime education is for enslavement. The problems of our schools are the problems of our nation. Education therefore cannot perform a liberatory function until our society makes room for free people. The school/university can never be separated from the society. In our struggle we say: Education is for Liberation. Awake, Arise! No army can withstand the strength of any idea whose time has come.

The dominant factor in modern world history is the liberation of the African continent. The last vestiges of racialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism must be wiped out. Awake student-workers and seek liberation. We subscribe to the following Hadith:

The seeking of knowledge is incumbent on every male and female.

Seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave.

If you know one of my teachings then spread it.

Do not do injustice unto others nor let injustice be done unto you.

Every member of the oppressed community must of necessity become a learner. But simultaneously they must also become teachers. Hence, in our struggle we do not accept the superiority of the teacher/lecturer over the students. We are co-learners, and the real and truly dynamic teacher is the

following:

A seeker of truth and a disseminator of truth;

An exemplar: his behaviour is fit to be emulated; and

An agent for and of radical social change.

The oppressed people must therefore strive to build and develop a genuine community of knowledge. No wonder that the oppressor wants to create intellectual cripples. Just view the following statistics seriously:

(a) The per capita expenditure on education:

For whites in 1953: R128

For blacks in 1953: R18

For whites in 1975: R644

For blacks in 1975: R42

(b) The teacher-student ratio in 1972:

Whites: 1 teacher to 20 students

Blacks: 1 to 58

(c) 58,4% of all white students reach matric;

2,2% of all Black students reach matric

(d) Teachers with university education:

Whites: 29%; Blacks: 2%

(e) Teachers with matric certificates:

Whites: 65%; Blacks 10%

(Issued by the SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION)

SASA DENOUNCES DETENTION, BANNING OF LEADERS

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 12 Dec 80 pp 1, 17

[Text]

'The release of Achmat Cassiem and Abdurazzak Achmat is only the temporary lessening of the State's vicious method of silencing the oppressed.'

This was the comment of the South African Students' Association after their former president, Mr Cassiem, and a Mitchells Plain community worker, Mr Achmat, were released from the Victor Verster prison this week after being held in detention for over seven months.

Mr Cassiem now continues to serve a five-year banning order, imposed on him before his detention, in terms of which he is only allowed his mother, mother-in-law and medical practitioner as visitors.

A very determined Mrs Fatima Cassiem said that her husband's detention has not in any way broken his spirit. She angrily added,

'Detentions without trial must be combatted on all levels. It affects people personally and collectively and in an oppressive society the two must not be divorced. Wherever there are people there's a struggle. Detention may in some cases break individuals but it cannot break people collectively.'

'What makes South Africa so unique is that it must be the only country in the world where receiving decent food, clothing and literature is considered to be a privilege.

What makes the situation so ironical is the fact that Achmat was detained and on his release had a

banning order which he has to serve. This proves that his detention has been totally ineffective.'

SASA, whose acting president, Mr Jamaluddin Hamdulay, was also served with a five-year banning order recently, added in their statement that, instead of decreasing dissent, detentions have merely increased determination and resistance against repression. The release of these detainees is not sufficient. We rightfully demand the release of all the others languishing unnecessarily in prison.

'We the workers of SASA shall continue to oppose the unjust regime. Individuals can be banned or detained, but the spark of Islamic liberation, of Islamic struggle and sacrifice to establish the laws of Allah, can never be banned or detained.'

EXECUTIVE CLAIMS 'FOREIGN LINKS LIMIT PROGRESS'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Dec 80 p 23

[Article by Jean Moon]

[Text] A considerable measure of technological progress has been made by South Africa in the past decade and the capability has been developed to generate and transfer a large range of medium to high industrial technologies.

Dr W W Jager, executive director of Meritis Africa, said this at a recent meeting of the Institute of Inventors and Innovators.

The technological progress secured within both local and foreign firms, he said but in his opinion the nature and strength of links with firms abroad had negatively affected the speed, depth and external benefits of such progress in South African enterprises.

"Transnational corporations may be very effective agents of transmitting modern technologies, but strong ties with them — in the form of ownership and control — or a total technological dependence on them in the form of continuous and passive licensing — can reduce the capability of South African enterprises to assimilate, improve and export certain forms of technology," said Dr Jager.

He argued that in future South Africa should exercise greater selectivity

and restriction in buying foreign technology and should make more use of its own resources than it does.

Dr Jager said South African participation in the international flow of technology was almost entirely restricted to import, resulting in an extremely negative balance of payments as far as royalties were concerned.

EXPERT CITES REASONS FOR CISCHEI INDEPENDENCE VOTE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Dec 80 p 4

[Interview with Laurence Schlemmer by Geoffrey Allen]

[Text] The Ciskeian vote in favour of independence was the result of a combination of the politics of boycotting and fear, says Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, who conducted an independent survey on Ciskeians' opinion of a break with South Africa.

He said this week that the credibility of the opposition Imbumba Party and the voters who stayed away from the polls was at stake.

Their future opposition would be weakened by their refusal to register any protest in the referendum.

Before the voting started, the Imbumba Party said it would call on members not to vote in the referendum because it believed that Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, had already opted for independence no matter what the outcome, that anyone making public political statement ran the risk of arrest; and that Chief Sebe had a vested interest in the outcome.

The referendum results this week gave Chief Sebe a narrow win with 295 891 of the Ciskei's 503 000 voters opting for independence.

An attitude study commissioned by the Quail commission into independence at a cost to the Ciskei Government of R30 000 was only 1,5 percent out in predicting that 42 percent of the voters would refuse to have anything to do with Chief Sebe's referendum.

The referendum results showed that, in fact, 60,3 percent of Ciskeians declined to cast their votes.

Professor Schlemmer, head of the Department of Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, which conducted the survey, said there was a popular belief that it was more honourable to boycott an issue in which the individual did not believe than to vote against it.

Professor Schlemmer said this attitude was possibly rein-

forced by an "incredible" speech made by Chief Sebe on November 22 when he advised those who would not vote in favour of independence to stay away from the referendum

with a veiled threat of possible imprisonment if they did not obey him.

At an independence rally at Mdatane Stadium in East London, Chief Sebe told a large

audience:

"The voice and great rumblings of our great chiefs are so loud and clear that there is no choice for us.

"Go to the polling stations as a nation, singing those songs you sucked from your mothers' breasts, or if you choose the worst - to betray the nation - do not go to the polling stations.

"The spirits of our great chiefs will make a piercing cry: Deliver him or her to the

officer and be cast into prison."

This week, Professor Schlemmer said: "In the light of Chief Sebe's speech it would appear that the positive result of the referendum is not only the result of a boycott mentality but of the fear of political victimisation.

"A reasonable man should have realised that Chief Sebe could not have prosecuted or victimised him if there had been a sufficiently large vote against independence.

"It is very disappointing that there is a fairly substantial opinion in certain black circles that this kind of political exercise has to be boycotted.

"An opportunity has been given to the people to record their stance with regard to an issue of vital importance.

"I think a service would have been done to political developments in South Africa had all the voters and potential voters recorded their position.

"It makes no sense at all for people to adopt an attitude of non-co-operation.

"The position now is that Chief Sese probably feels with some justification that he has a mandate to take independence but that a lot of people feel that he has not got that mandate. A seed for conflict has certainly been sown."

After the results were announced, the South African Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said he looked forward to the Ciskei's independence and to the day when Ciskei would be part of a confederation and constellation of Southern African states.

CSO: 4420

MILITARY TRAINING, EXERCISES ANNOUNCED

Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 19 Dec 80 pp 53-54

[Text]

NOTICE 901 OF 1980

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

MILITARY TRAINING AND EXERCISES.—
STRANDFONTEIN, MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT
WYNBERG, CAPE

1. Notice is hereby given that firing practices will be carried out by the anti-aircraft artillery at Strandfontein seawards over the area described in the Schedule hereto, on the dates and times mentioned hereunder:

1 January 1981 to 30 June 1981 from 09h00 to 16h00 daily. (Excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays.)

2. While exercises are in progress, it will be dangerous to enter the area, described in the Schedule, and the air space to 9 150 metres immediately above the area.

3. In terms of section 79 (2) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957), all land, air, and water traffic in or in the vicinity of the area can be temporarily stopped on the days and times mentioned above.

4. Any person who disobeys or disregards an order or signal given by virtue of the aforementioned subsection is guilty of an offence and, if found guilty, is punishable with a fine not exceeding R200 or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

5. The Officer Commanding, Western Province Command, is appointed Compensation Officer, and any claims for damages as a result of a firing practice are to be lodged at his office at the Castle, P.O. Box 1, Cape Town, within 30 days from date of practice.

SCHEDULE

The sea area enclosed by the imaginary lines joining the following points:

<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
34°03, 50' south	18°32, 00' east
34°04, 52' south	18°41, 46' east
34°05, 50' south	18°47, 47' east
34°24, 40' south	18°43, 76' east
34°22, 30' south	18°36, 60' east
34°16, 50' south	18°31, 50' east

(19 December 1980)

UNIONS CLASH IN BAKING INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by Drew Forrest]

[Text] An independent black trade union has accused several major employers in the baking industry of giving their active support to a "sweetheart" or "in-company" union.

As these companies employed about 90 percent of bakery workers in the Transvaal, the Independent Food Beverage Workers Union was being squeezed out, union secretary Mr Leonard Sikhakhane said yesterday.

He added that the union was considering an action for unfair labour practice.

"In-company" unions — which lack the independence from management essential for true collective bargaining — have been denounced by the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Panie Rotha. And such unions would not be registered, the industrial registrar has said.

The organisation at the centre of the row is the Witwatersrand Baking and Confectionery Industrial Union (WBCIU), which has been officially registered in respect of bakery workers in the Transvaal.

In an interview with The Star, the WBCIU

secretary-elect Mr R Gold said that:

● A steering committee was appointed by the Witwatersrand Master Bakers Association to set up the union.

● Before accepting the union post, Mr Gold was the Atlas Bakery group's labour manager for 10 years.

● Despite having no organisers, the union had gained 2 500 paid-up members in six months.

● The employer body had offered money to the union to set up an office.

Chairman of the Witwatersrand Master Bakers' Association, Mr P W Bester, agreed that the employer body had appointed the union's steering committee. Money had been offered to the union as an interest-bearing loan, not a donation, he said.

Employers may have assisted the union at the outset, Mr Bester said, but it was now independent.

PUBLIC SECTOR TO TRIPLE BORROWING NEXT YEAR

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Penelope Morgan]

[Text]

MUNICIPALITIES, black governments and public corporations intend raising R3 187-million on the domestic capital market in 1981 compared with R900-million in 1980.

Although the 1981 total is high compared with the previous year, many of the smaller local authorities did not in the final event come to the market because they simply did not need the money and many of the bigger institutions came to the market for a smaller amount than planned.

A spokesman for Senbank believes that the same will happen in the coming year but to an even greater extent. He thinks that some of the smaller local authorities which are still fairly liquid will be price-sensitive and will stay out of the market if rates rise sharply, thereby making the funds too expensive.

On the other hand, in 1980 the smaller municipalities could resort to relatively cheap bank finance as an alternative to coming into the capital market.

But this year, as short-term rates firm and the economy becomes generally less liquid, they will be forced into the capital market. Because the smaller municipalities account for so small a portion of the market these changes will probably influence rates only marginally.

Some capital market men say that the programme is totally unnecessary because it can be changed so easily, while others say that it at least gives some indication of the demand for capital.

It is possible to raise a loan on the capital market if an institution failed to get a place on the schedule, however it is frowned upon by the authorities, and is easiest if another participant has dropped out of the market.

According to the proposed public-sector domestic loan issue programme for 1981 released recently by the Directorate of Public Finance, the biggest scheduled borrower for this year is the Government, with a total of R2 050-million, which it will take in three batches — in May, October and December.

The late-May issue of R250-million plus new money will be the largest single issue on the cards for 1981. Dealers believe

that the Treasury will "pitch a generous rate" to draw new money.

For the remaining R1 120-million, the Land Bank wants R180-million and Escom proposes to take R160-million.

Municipalities and local authorities will take a total of R150.8-million, which means that the money will be spent in SA as they extend their facilities.

Between them the eight homelands are looking for R53.14-million. Homeland loans are no longer automatically underwritten by the SA Government, but according to market sources, a guarantee is negotiable.

As was the case this year, both Iscor and Armscor will each be borrowing R100-million.

The various water boards plan to borrow a total of R72-million.

NATION SCORES WELL IN RISK SURVEYS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by Elizabeth Rouse]

[Text] **ALTHOUGH** South Africa remains in the Third World league as far as its political risk rating is concerned, it continues to be rated the least unstable among these countries.

The latest political risk assessments by the now fashionable advisory companies, which appear to be playing a major part in US corporations' global strategy, all agree about South Africa's status as a relatively good risk.

However, two of the risk surveys disagree about the 10 worst political risks, according to *Business Week*.

Frost & Sullivan lists El Salvador, Iran, Nicaragua, Zaire, Zambia, Libya, Bolivia, Turkey, Pakistan and the Philippines. *Business International* considers the worst risks are Iran, Yugoslavia, South Korea, Algeria, Brazil, Nicaragua, India, China, Thailand and the Philippines.

Frost & Sullivan's 10 best political risks are the US, Denmark, Singapore, Finland, West Germany, Austria, Canada, Japan, Malaysia and the Netherlands.

Singapore heads *Business International's* list, followed by the Netherlands, Norway, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, West Germany, Britain, Malaysia and Japan.

International risk assessment has become a fad in the US. It was born out of the unexpected fall of the Shah's regime in Iran and was reinforced by the overthrow of apparently secure

regimes in Nicaragua and South Korea (all three regimes were strongly backed by US corporations and had the CIA's support).

The Iran shock, and the failure of the US Government to foresee it, rocked complacent corporate policy.

Several independent political-risk consultants are now springing up to provide either studies of specific projects or general political-risk summaries.

Business International surveys 71 countries twice a year while Frost & Sullivan summarises 60 countries monthly.

The firms use correspondents located in countries surveyed or US experts, often academics or former State Department officials. *Business International* correspondents and specialists supply ratings on 55 topics, such as attitudes towards the private sector and influence of middle class, and each carries

a specific weight in the survey.

The 71 countries are then ranked according to risk, opportunity and operational conditions. South Africa probably rates high in the opportunity category and does not fare badly in the operational category, being the most industrially sophisticated among African countries.

Some corporations are sceptical about general methods in assessing risks. Another criticism is that a prediction of a revolution is of limited help to a corporation with a large investment in that country.

It is better to know how to cope with a revolution and how

to deal with the emerging situation. For instance, Gulf Oil was able to maintain its exploration operation in Angola when the Marxist MPLA Government seized power.

BARCLAYS SETS UP NEW INDUSTRIAL BANK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 81 p 15

[Article by Jack Verblow]

[Text] **TAKING** a gargantuan stride into the medium and long term finance market, Barclays Bank has announced the establishment of a new industrial bank under the leadership of Peter Springett, who becomes its first managing director.

The new Barclays National Industrial Bank, as a wholly owned subsidiary of its na-

tional bank parent, will centre its operations mainly on corporate demand for loans to meet capital expenditure commitments.

The Bank kicks off with assets in excess of R100-million and with the swallowing of the now defunct Barclays Industrial Finance division which recently notched up its first ever R1 000-million in asset based financing, the new bank will be taking over one of the most spectacular growth areas in the national bank.

Absorbing most of the assets, staff and business of the old industrial finance division, the new industrial bank has also acquired a general banking licence from Roodals bank said to be worth about R100 000.

Explaining the need to create a wholly owned subsidiary from the industrial finance branch, Mr Springett said that the old divisions operations had diversified so much into general banking that the establishment of a separate largely autonomous body was found to be very necessary.

However, the 22 000 odd vehicles that Barclays claim to have in the motor fleet market remain under the Barclays Western and Western Credit umbrella.

With a concentration of staff specialised in leasing, factoring and corporate financing, the creation of the new bank will give added impetus to the development of Barclays corporate finance interests, said Mr Springett.

STANDARD BANK FORECASTS HUGE SA CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 81 p 15

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text] THIS month's Standard Bank Review is devoted almost entirely to a timely countdown on the capital expenditure plans of the country's industry and public authorities over the next five to 10 years or so.

As the bank says, the round-up "is neither intended nor able to provide a complete coverage of investment plans throughout the economy", and even on the basis of adding together a few of the major figures I gave up counting after exceeding a mind-boggling R40 000-million.

The figures can only be encouraging. Domestic fixed investment has been languishing for at least three years until recently, but the officially-abetted consumer boom has put an end to surplus capacity and produced bottlenecks in production which only new investment can help to bypass.

According to the bank, public and private real fixed investment will probably show a 10 percent rise in 1980 over 1979 but this is only a foretaste of the implications of all the plans which have been announced and foreshadowed in the economy over the next few years.

"Over and above the expansion of capital expenditure which usually takes shape during boom periods", much of the latest planning will bring major changes in the structure of the economy, as well as raising its industrial sophistication to a new plane. (Ironically,

perhaps, in a country with a severe unskilled labour problem).

Thus, major new projects are aimed at altering the country's energy structure by shifting the emphasis to coal. This primary substance is also deeply involved in chemical industry.

Large sums are also to be spent on reducing dependence on imports in strategic areas like electronics, armaments and transport equipment, and also in enlarging the output of a wide range of minerals, from gold and platinum through to uranium and staples like lead, zinc, copper and manganese.

In the public sector more electricity will be generated, transport and telecommunications increased in efficiency, and the infrastructure, particularly where it concerns Blacks, much improved.

As far as coal is concerned, the Standard Bank survey notes that when Sasol III is completed in 1982-83, over R6 000-million will have been spent. Further, Sentrachem-Genco, are investigating a R1 000-million-plus oil-from-coal plant, while AECI-Anglo, and Shell are studying a mega-methanol plant.

By 1990 Ecom will have doubled its present generating capacity to 32 000 MW at a cost of some R11 000-million, partly to assist the SAR in its major R350-million electrification programme, to be completed in 1985. To handle the increase in coal exports SAR will

spend R390-million, while the coal terminal company is in for a further R230-million by 1984.

The boost to the gold has had its inevitable effect on spending, with Anglo alone planning outlays of R3 000-million on gold and uranium over the next five years. New mines are also likely from JCI and Goldfields.

Atlantis Diesel, the IDC brainchild, is expected to

absorb with its ancillaries around a minimum of R520-million by the time all the local component manufacturers join the scene.

Spending at SAR, inclusive of that already noted, is expected to exceed R7 500-million over the next five years, allowing for inflation, inclusive of rolling stock and aircraft, the Bapsfontein yard, and a commuter line between Pretoria and Bophuthatswana.

Post Office outlays, heavily emphasising electronics, stretch over the next 15 years and amount to some R8 500-million, but even this pales in comparison with the R10 000-million involved in providing half the Black housing required by the century's end.

Summing up, and providing investors with some food for thought, the bank expects more immediate benefits to construction and heavy engineering, but longer-term investors may prefer to think in terms of electronics, chemicals and coal mining, along with elec-

trical equipment used in the power-generating industry.

But, as Standard points out, a huge investment will be required in the social and educational infrastructure to reach the sophistication required to operate the physical production environment that is being created.

CSO: 4420

BOPHUTHATSWANA POLICE ARREST SIX TERRORISTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Rika van Graan]

[Text] SIX trained terrorists have been arrested in a Bophuthatswana security police swoop on a deserted farmhouse in the Thaba 'Nchu district.

Two more terrorists managed to escape the police blitz which took place in the early hours of New Year's Eve.

Bophuthatswana police have drawn a blanket of secrecy over the arrests and refuse to give details of an arms cache found at the house, believed to include ammunition, AK 47 rifles and grenades.

It is understood the terrorists were making their way to Lesotho but had occupied the house — on the farm Rietfontein, about 15 km from Thaba 'Nchu on the road to Dewetsdorp — for several weeks. The farm belongs to Mr L. Sebolai and it is 35 km from the Lesotho border.

The two terrorists who escaped are believed to have crossed the border into Lesotho.

Early reports said that all the men arrested were Lesotho residents, trained in Cuba. But inquiries by The Citizen established that seven of the men were from Lesotho and one from Tanzania.

The six detainees were transferred from Thaba 'Nchu to the Rooigrond pris-

on near Mafikeng while investigations continue.

A Bophuthatswana government official said yesterday: "We are still looking for more people and our investigations could be hampered by more disclosures."

Bophuthatswana's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr T M. Malatjhwa, declined to comment on the arrests.

A spokesman for police headquarter in Pretoria said the SA security police were not handling the matter.

Since August 1978, Bophuthatswana police have been picking up trained terrorists who are heading for Soweto or Lesotho.

CSO DIAMOND SALES DECLINE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 81 p 18

[Text]

SALES figures for diamonds for 1980 by the Central Selling Organisation, the marketing arm of De Beers, which are due any time, could for the first time in the past five years show a decline. A fall of as much as 10 percent is not ruled out by experts.

The reason for the decline lies with the weakness of demand for smaller stones in the second half of last year. The CSO had to reduce its diamond sales from September last year in an effort to support the market.

Certain dealers said the CSO was forced to absorb quite a lot of rough diamonds to keep prices from falling.

Apart from the weaker demand, particularly for smaller diamonds, the Russians also had a de-stabilising effect on the market in the second half of the year.

Besides direct sales to the world's biggest diamond centre — Antwerp — the Russians hold their own polished diamond sights in Moscow.

Dealers said the Russians were selling on a planned quota basis to pay for their grain imports and the cost of the Afghanistan war. In certain cases they were operating at discounts between 5 and 15 percent.

The situation was getting so bad in the second half of the year that certain diamond cutters were forced to lay off some of their staff.

On the retail end of the market jewellers were also forced to reduce their stocks of diamonds considerably because of the relatively high interest rates. Besides diamonds, jewellers were also saddled with relatively high gold and platinum prices.

No figures are available on the Christmas

turnovers of jewellers but due to the recession conditions in most countries, they were expected to be way down on the previous year's figures.

Sales of the CSO in the first half of the year were still very buoyant, with an increase of 17 percent and stood at R1 267,2-million. Sales for the second quarter of 1980 are forecast at between R850-million and R900-million which will bring the total for 1980 in the region of R2,13 to R2,17-million.

If this is the case, the sales will not be only lower than in the first half of the year, but will also show a marked decline on the figure of R1 108,2-million reached in the second half of 1979.

Although the lower sales will affect De Beers results, analysts don't forecast a lower dividend for the year. This is mainly due to the company's excellent cash position.

De Beers earnings for the book year ending 31 December, 1979 amount to 205c (the same) and it paid 72,5c (85c). Despite the forecast of lower earnings, analysts expect that De Beers will pay a dividend of around 75c to 80c.

Analysts say that apart from the company's excellent cash position, a drop in CSO sales will no longer affect it to the same degree as in the past. The reason for this is that investment income is becoming a very important part of total income.

A dividend of 80c a share will give a dividend yield of 7,3 percent, which is very much the same as the historical figure of 7,1 percent.

SAFMARINE TO FREIGHT SMELTER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 81 p 18

[Text] SAFMARINE has secured a multi-million rand freight contract to transport an aluminium smelter plant from Japan to Richards Bay for Alusaf.

Managing director Marmie Marsh said yesterday that the contract was worth a gross R7,5-million and would be carried mainly in Safmarine bottoms. It was likely that the company would increase its sailings to the Far East to accommodate the 120 000 freight tons on the return voyage to South Africa.

Johannes Diemont, deputy managing director of Alusaf, said the dismantling of the smelter at Niigata, Japan, was on schedule and the loading of the first ship would start about mid-January and was due at Richards Bay about February 20. Ten ships will be used to transport the smelter, each carrying about 12 000 freight tons.

The present capacity of Alusaf at Richards Bay is 86 000 tons and the installation of the Japanese smelter at a project cost of about R230-million will double the output. Commissioning of the new plant will start in early 1982 and will be completed by 1983.

Alusaf is already actively negotiating export contracts for its primary aluminium with Far Eastern countries including Japan and Taiwan. Draft contracts have been drawn and details are being finalised.

Mr Diemont said that by 1982 local demand was expected to absorb the present production of 86 000 tons and was expected to increase further. Initially exports would take up the balance of production but as local demand increased they would be cut back.

One of the country's biggest end users of aluminium is Escom, which uses the metal for overhead conductors for the distribution of its electricity through its nationwide grids.

The Richards Bay industry is fully reliant on the import of its raw material, alumina, from Australia.

It has been estimated that Japan will need to import up to 2-million tons of primary aluminium by 1986 and the Richards Bay plant will be in heavy competition with Alcan in Australia, which is busy with its final economic evaluation of its proposed 296 000 ton/c a year plant at Gladstone, Queensland.

Closed

Most of Japan's aluminium smelters have been closed because of the high cost of operation. It is cheaper for that country to import the primary product than to manufacture it.

Last year, Japan's aluminium smelting capacity was about 1,6-million tons but, by mid-1981, this will be cut to 900 000 tons. The shortfall of 700 000 tons will have to be imported.

BRIEFS

FRONT-WHEEL VEHICLES--Front-wheel-drive vehicles will account for more than 50% of new car sales in 1981 for the first time in South Africa. This is double the figure of two years ago and a 700% increase on a decade ago, when front-wheel drives were hardly seen in the local market. The forecast is by Peter Searle, managing director of Volkswagen South Africa, whose entire passenger range is now engineered this way. A major reason for the vogue in these cars is that, although prices are generally higher, manufacturers claim greater compactness, cost-efficiency and road-holding ability. In 1970, front-wheel-drive cars accounted for 7% of sales in a market of 201 000. This grew to 17,4% in 1975 and last year the figure reached 26% in a market of 213 000. They are expected to account for at least 34% of the market this year. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Dec 80 p 1]

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY BADLY UNDERSTAFFED--There is a real danger of the chemical industry in South Africa grinding to a catastrophic halt because of a lack of properly trained personnel. This is the view of the president of the South African Institution of Chemical Engineers, Dr C B Schlesinger. Because of the institution's concern about the current position, it has raised R200 000 a year for the next three years to subvent the salaries of chemical engineering staff at South African universities. The phenomenal growth of the South African chemical industry over the past few years has resulted in an unprecedented demand for qualified chemical engineers, Dr Schlesinger told BUSINESS TIMES. Because of higher salaries and fringe benefits such as company cars, university staff is being increasingly attracted to industry. The problem has now reached crisis proportions and, of the 27 chemical engineering posts in South African universities, one quarter are vacant. The picture is expected to worsen unless drastic measures are taken. This is why the institution has appealed to the chemical industry for assistance. AECI, Sasol, Triomf and Sentrachem have agreed to contribute R50 000 a year for the next three years. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 3]

BUSINESS WITH UNITED NATIONS--With South Africa on the crest of the gold wave, there is certain to be a flood of new business between this country and the US. That is the opinion of American businessman Mr Richard Saunders, president of one of the largest freighting companies in the US, the WTC Corporation. Gold, plus the advent of the Reagan Administration and its more relaxed attitude towards South Africa, he said, would be the base for substantial trade growth between the countries. "I believe Ronald Reagan will have a better way of handling the economy which would, in turn, have a good effect on business with South Africa,"

said Mr Saunders, who is checking the WTC Rand airfreight operation in this country in which the parent company has a 10 percent share. "South Africa is in an economic boom, while the US isn't--and should the price of gold stay up, South Africa will remain an excellent trading partner as well as a very good market for US products," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Dec 80 p 26]

MANGANESE SULFATE PRODUCTION--A highly sophisticated, R250 000 spray-drying plant is being built by Deochem for Delta Manganese in an effort to help South Africa gain self-sufficiency in the manufacture of manganese sulphate. The plant, the size of a five-storey building, is for Delta Manganese of Nelspruit, part of Delta Metal Holdings. The new development will provide Delta Manganese (already the world's largest producer of electrolytic manganese) with a second manganese group in its diversification programme and open for it totally new markets. Deochem is the only local manufacturer of spray-drying equipment and is responsible for several breakthroughs in the field of spray-drying metals and foods. In fact, it exports its technology. Manganese sulphate, apart from being having a number of industrial applications, is one of five essential trace elements in fertiliser and a feed-stock chemical in fungicide. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Dec 80 p 4]

NO PETROL PRICE HIKE--There is no immediate likelihood of a petrol price rise, according to Dr C D Neethling, Deputy Director General of Mineral and Energy Affairs. Although the Opec Ministers suggested an approximate price rise of 10 percent for crude in the middle of last month, there has been no rise in the spot prices South Africa pays. "In the short term--for instance in January--there is no question of a hike," said Dr Neethling. His department was collecting information on current prices South Africa was paying for oil. This data was expected to be completed this month and then a firmer decision could be made. Dr Neethling said the Government had avoided significant petrol price jumps for about 19 months. The last significant hike had been by 14,9c a litre from 39,3c to 54,2c on June 8, 1979.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 81 p 3]

NURSES SOUGHT ABROAD--The Transvaal Hospitals Department has launched a massive recruiting campaign for nurses in Britain and other West European countries in a desperate bid to plug the province's growing shortage of staff. The director of Hospital Services in the Transvaal, Dr Hennie Gove, said yesterday only 19 200 of the province's 25 500 posts had been filled. He confirmed an increasing drop in interest in nursing as a career, and said that the intake of student nurses at Pretoria's H F Verwoerd hospital this year, for instance, 183 compared with 250 last year. The shortage is worst in the cities because of difficulties in finding accommodation, the high living cost and the enticement of better-paid jobs with easier hours. The worst shortages of nurses are among those serving the Indian and Coloured communities--with about half the posts for Coloured nurses vacant and few applications being received for posts for Indian nurses. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 81 p 1]

CSO: 4420

PRIME MINISTER ON PROBLEMS, OPPORTUNITIES AHEAD

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Jan 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] **WE PUBLISH** here Prime Minister Prince Mabandla's thoughts on problems and opportunities that may face Swaziland in the coming year.

'ALLOW ME to commence the annum of the New Year by expressing my personal gratitude and profound appreciation to all my fellow countrymen for your wonderful spirit of patriotism and national solidarity which was clearly apparent throughout the past year in every aspect of our national life.

"Allow me further to state how grateful I am for the unfailing support which I, as leader of His Majesty's Government, have continued to receive from all sectors of the Swazi Nation.

"1980 was characterized by many economic problems. The world energy crisis continued unabated and the outbreak of war in the Gulf region during the year further complicated this delicate situation. Inflation has continued to plague us while world markets have become further depressed causing the stagnation of many developing economies and increasing unemployment and balance of payments problems for most Third World nations.

"Although Swaziland could not escape the debilitating effects of the current world economic recession, the Swazi people have, through their unity of mind and spirit, managed to make a sustained progress during the past year in the implementation of the various programmes of our national development.

"Our record of economic performance during the past year has been quite commendable when one takes into account the geographical size of our country and the difficult world economic environment in which we find ourselves today. However, there is no room for complacency. Many formidable challenges still lie ahead!

"The problem of unemployment in this country is rapidly assuming serious proportions. Over seven thousand young Swazis enter the labour market every year in search of wage employment and only less than half that number can be absorbed into Swaziland's economy.

"The gap between the incomes of the rural and urban sectors of our population is steadily widening as the rural sector of our economy

continues to lag behind in the development process.

"It is therefore incumbent upon each and every citizen of this land to work with even greater determination in the coming year to stimulate the tempo of our national development so as to enable our beloved country to cope with these pressing national challenges.

"Land is, without doubt, a vital component upon which depends the success of any national development programme. This is particularly so for a country, like ours, whose economy is largely based upon agriculture. An efficient and clearly demarcated system of land utilization is therefore of paramount importance to the success of our national development strategies. The need to make optimum utilization of our land resources derives from the fact that we have a rapidly growing population which we must feed and accommodate on the same non-expanding land area.

"It would be courting national disaster therefore to allow the continuation of a haphazard system of land utilization.

"We have a duty to safeguard the interests of both present and future Swazi generations by introducing a scheme of

land utilization that will enhance the productivity of both our agricultural and pastoral land.

"The growing numbers of Swazi citizens must still be able to derive a decent livelihood from the soil if we are to succeed in creating enough job opportunities for our people and in narrowing the income gap between urban and rural dwellers of this country.

"It is thus the intention of His Majesty's government in the new year, to procure the services of independent consultants to look into the problems of land settlement in this country and to advise us on the most effective approach to this problem and the most efficient system of land utilization that can suitably be applicable to

our local conditions.

"I am fully aware of the fact that ownership of a large number of cattle is a closely treasured Swazi heritage. However, we have a seriously limited land area for stock grazing purposes. The Swazi people have now reached the critical moment when we will have to choose between quantity and quality. In these modern days it is not necessarily the numbers but the quality of stock that counts. As a nation we shall have to

learn that our beloved country has a limited stock carrying capacity.

'If we exceed that capacity, we shall not only destroy our natural environment but in fact we shall be placing our own future economic survival in grave danger. His Majesty the King once said that if we destroy our surrounding environment, we shall destroy ourselves in the end.'

'I have no doubt that

my fellow countrymen have noticed that the anti-cholera measures of banning vegetables from outside Swaziland have resulted in an unprecedented shortage of fruits and vegetables in this country. This, in my opinion, is a sobering illustration of the extent to which the Swazi nation is dependent upon foreign supplied farm produce. I feel it is a shame that after twelve years of national

independence we are still unable to produce even enough vegetables to feed ourselves.

'This clearly underlines the extent of the unsatisfactory food production situation in this country. It goes without saying that there is an urgent need that we drastically change our present approach and attitude towards the problem of food production in this country.

'I am convinced that with a proper land utilization system, suitable farming skills and adequate capital inputs we can produce enough food to feed ourselves and we can also make food producing an important job creating sector of our national economy.

'One point that we shall have to fully appreciate is that meaningful farming

is a business undertaking which like any other business venture, requires appropriate capital inputs and full time personal attention. Farming, as a source of livelihood, can never be treated as a pastime hobby unless a person wants to perpetrate a gross under utilization of our limited land resources.

'Concerted efforts will be made in the New Year to mobilise our various national resources and to marshall these resources toward stimulating the rural sector of our agricultural industry.

'I am pleased to note that the Tibiyo Trust Fund has already started on such agricultural projects. I sincerely hope that a greater degree of liaison between Tibiyo and Government in the identification of suitable projects for joint undertaking, will be achieved in the New Year. Such a coordinated approach is very essential if our resources are to produce maximum benefits for the nation.

'Government will also examine the possibility of reviving the Maphobeni mixed crop producing scheme which has the potential for providing jobs and livelihood to many Swazi families.

'By these comments, I have endeavoured to highlight the problems and challenges facing this nation in the New Year and to outline the possible strategies we can adopt in dealing with these national problems.

'The problems are formidable but not insurmountable. With dedication and determination, we can overcome them. So let us make 1981 a year of dedicated work for the whole nation. Let us triumph over our problems and continue to march forward under the wise guidance of our beloved King, to national prosperity and economic self reliance.

'May God, in His greatness and infinite mercy, continue to shower His divine blessings upon this nation throughout 1981 and the years that still lie ahead. May our gracious King continue to enjoy good health, wisdom and strength to serve this nation and this Kingdom for many more years to come.'

DLAMINI APPOINTED FOREIGN MINISTER

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 29 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **THE DEPARTMENT of Foreign Affairs has been upgraded to a fully fledged Ministry and the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. R.V. Dlamini has been appointed the new Minister for Foreign Affairs.**

Mr. Lawrence Mafeni, who has been Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, has been made Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Until now, the Prime Minister has also been Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Dlamini, who joined Cabinet early last following the Thibhema elections, was born in Mbabane on September 22, 1932. He is an agriculturist by profession.

His appointment as Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been widely welcomed in Swaziland, especially because his job description as Minister without Port Folio was not well defined as he seemed to have very little to do in government.

He attended the Mchutshane Agricultural

Training Centre in 1957 and 1958 and for a time in 1957 he worked as a clerk in one of the Swazi National Courts.

From 1959 to the middle of 1964 he was employed as a field officer by the then Department of Agriculture.

In August of the same year, he joined the Swaziland Milling Company in Mbabane as a field representative engaged on extension work. In 1963 and 1965 he visited Kenya on agricultural study tours.

In 1962 and 1963 he attended an agricultural course in the United Kingdom at Harfordshire. In 1966 he attended a public administration course at Sussex University.

Another appointment announced by the Prime Minister, Prince Makhosini, was the transfer of Mr. Dabubanjwa H.S. Nkhosho from the Ministry of Works, Power and Communications to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism as Assistant Minister there.

Mr. Nkhosho who was Assistant Minister in the Ministry of Works, Power and Communications was moved to the Ministry of

Agriculture following a misunderstanding with his Minister, Dr. V.S. Lefthrandi last year.

He became the first Assistant Minister for Commerce, Industry Mines and Tourism.

LOME CONVENTION AID ANNOUNCED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **SWAZILAND** is to receive financial and technical aid amounting to between E17 million and E19 million under the Second Lome Convention, it was announced in Mbabane yesterday.

Additional funds for its programme of regional co-operation will be available where some E20 million has been earmarked in the convention for co-operation amongst the African, the Caribbean and the Pacific states in the southern Africa.

These countries in southern Africa are Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Further financial assistance will be available to Swaziland from the European Investment Bank. The new Hydro-electric project is expected to cost

about E10 million.

The National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland is expected to receive about E3 million. The United Poly may also get a substantial sum.

Making the announcement, Mr. M.R. McGurver, the Delegate of the Commission of the European Communities declared that the Second Lome Convention between the ten member states of the European Economic Community and the 68 ACP countries has been ratified and it will come into force tomorrow, January 1, 1981.

The Swaziland govern-

ment ratified the new convention of the 16th of this month when the Prime Minister, Prince Mafahlela signed the relevant documents.

On the trade side, Mr. McGurver said exports to the European Community will be free of import duties whilst specially favourable provisions are made for exports of sugar and beef from Swaziland.

He said arrangements for exports of Swaziland beef to the community were significantly improved in the new convention.

This convention runs until February 1985.

BUMPER MAIZE HARVEST FORECAST

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

PRIOR to the beginning of the season, it was estimated that a total of 5,000 pockets of maize would be purchased, 2,000 at Ngwenpi and 3,000 at Mkhlongwini. Through the end of the first week of November, a total of 4,828 pockets had been bought at Ngwenpi, whilst in Mkhlongwini where buying still continued, over 6,200 pockets of maize had been purchased.

The Ngwenpi buying point opened on 19 August and closed on 5 November. During this twelve week period, the lion's share (86.3%) of the maize purchased was bought by the end of week seven. By week four, 60% of the 4,828 pockets had already been purchased. During the last four weeks of the season, less than 13% of the maize was purchased.

The number of farmers who sold maize totalled 184. There were 235 separate sales transactions. The average purchase was slightly more than 21 pockets, with a corresponding value of more than E191.00. The smallest amount paid was E9.33 (1 pocket) and the largest was E1,352.83 (145 pockets). A total of more than E45,000 were paid to farmers, an average of more than E245 per farmer. 90% of the farmers had less than 51

pockets available for sale, 8% sold over 60 pockets. 75% of all farmers sold less than 31 pockets.

Operating expenses for the maize marketing scheme at Ngwenpi totalled E775.83, about E100.00 more than was estimated prior to the season. The estimated net income totalled E400.51.

Generally the season went well. However, improvements could be made for the next season. Some of the problems were:

1. Lack of adequate transport in the first two weeks
2. Inadequate supervision at the buying point
3. Lack of stock records
4. Lack of up-to-date financial information at the buying point
5. Low cash turn-over, due to high average maize stocks at the buying point
6. High moisture content of the maize, causing discounts by Swazi Milling Company
7. Delays in trading inflated maize

SUCCESS OF BAN ON SOUTH AFRICAN FOOD IMPORTS REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 Dec 80 pp 3, 5

[Text]

SWAZILAND'S dependence upon imported food, particularly its staple food, maize meal, and vegetables has once again come to public focus following the recent ban on the importation of vegetables and fruits from South Africa.

It is today widely becoming accepted that the country has during the past 11 years of independence ignored one of its vital priorities - the improvement of its agricultural resources with a view to making itself self-sufficient in food production.

It is hardly two months since the outbreak of cholera was first reported in the Eastern Transvaal and the subsequent ban on the importation of most agricultural products from

South Africa. But the pinch of the ban is already being felt in the Kingdom.

Now that the pinch is beginning to make itself felt, public resentment is slowly surfacing. As the lower paid begin to feel the strain of having to pay more than double for potatoes, tomatoes and onions, the blame for the country's failure to produce enough food to feed its population is increasingly being placed at the doorsteps of government.

Public opinion in Swaziland today, is that with the favourable agricultural climate, there is no justification for this country's population to continue to be fed by South African maize meal, milk, vegetables and bread flour 11 years after independence.

sure, if only we knew our priorities.

The outgoing Chief of the Chinese Agricultural Mission, Mr. Kang Ching-Jen, says from 70,000 hectares of land, the country's total production of maize is still too far short to make the country self-sufficient.

This acute problem can be solved if vast changes in the methods of farming still followed by many farmers in this country are brought about.

The Chinese Agricultural Mission has just embarked on experimenting on maize production and Mr. Kang hopes the country will be able to feed itself in maize in the next few years.

There is plenty of agricultural land and if only proper methods of farming could be employed, the nation would stop importing maize meal from South Africa.

The Chinese have already demonstrated their skills in agriculture since the establishment of the mission in 1949 under a co-operation agreement between China and Swaziland.

The chief task of the mission is first to experiment and demonstrate how to grow rice, vegetables and many other useful crops in a very efficient and economic way and then try not only to transfer these kinds of knowledge to the Swazi farmers, but also to grow and produce large amounts of these crops at the mission so as to assist Swaziland achieve its national goal of self-sufficiency.

What the mission has achieved in this country since its inception is impressive. Various vegetable samples have been brought to this country from Taiwan by the Chinese agriculturists and all of the samples have been tested and some of them have been proved to be very suitable for local conditions here.

Cabbages produced by the mission have reached 10kg in weight each and this along with carrots, onions and other vegetables have been exhibited during local shows and trade fairs.

The Chinese have stated that there are many farm lands here and few growing maize, but the average production per unit area is quite low,

mainly because of lack of modern techniques.

Last year, the mission planted maize at Mbabane station and production per hectare was quite high. The mission has started to grow maize in a total area of 50 hectares.

The Chinese experts' calculated production expected is between three and five times more per hectare, and the Chinese have declared that if this expectation came true, then more land will be available for this project - maize production.

There are now 28 Chinese specialists working in eight sub-stations throughout the country.

...The Best of a Bad Situation

THE ban on importation of vegetables from South Africa has made quite an impact on trading patterns in Swaziland.

Previously, itinerant traders travelled into the Republic and brought back fruit and vegetables to supply the retail market. They went to the Republic because it was more convenient to go to established wholesale outlets where they could be confident of getting what they wanted

in quantity. Today, they are seeking supplies within Swaziland.

Obviously, this must be making people, both growers and traders, aware of the possibility of setting up a long term arrangement, so that large scale vegetable growing can become established in the country.

The Ministry of Agriculture tries to inform traders of what produce is available through broadcasting.

The horticultural extension officers who work in the R. D. A.s. and the one who takes care of private vegetable growing schemes, collect information and send it back to the Ministry.

Of course, the situation cannot be remedied overnight. The market has to be supplied by what was planted before the cholera scare, but it seems likely that the good prices and steady outlet obtaining at present will stimulate farmers to grow more vegetables next year. It is Ministry's concern to increase production especially of maize, but also of vegetables and some [word indistinct] has been made for long term effect, with the establishment of the R. D. A.s. and irrigation schemes. There is still much to be done on the marketing side.

But there has been too much complacency for too long--it's been very easy to get what is needed from "over the border." Perhaps having to fall back on its own resources will be a valuable experience for Swaziland.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NEW POSTS ANNOUNCED--King Sobhuza II has appointed six members of the Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force to be 2nd Lieutenants with retrospective effect to October, 1980. They are Flying Cadet Lance Corporal Themba France Dlamini, Flying Cadet Private Qiniso President Dlamini, Flying Cadet Private Bafana Renny Sime-lane, Flying Cadet Private Sibusiso Simon Nkonyane. The others are Staff Ser-geant Maguga Albert Ginindza and Corporal John Mangisi Mkhali. Other ap-pointments published in the latest government gazette are those of members of the Airport Transport Authority and members of Dairy Board. The members of the Air Transport Licensing Authority are Senator, the Rev. Z. S. Kunene, Chairman, Mr. Douglas Litchfield, Secretary, Mr. Z. L. Mkhonta, Dr. D. Langeler, Mr. R. E. Camilleri and Mr. H. A. Esterhuysen. The members of the Dairy Board are Senator J. S. Mavimbela, Mr. D. Lindsay to represent producers of cream or milk; Mr. C. D. Nxumalo, Chief Health Inspector for Manzini to represent the local authority. Distributors of dairy products will be represented by Mr. A. Nicol while Mr. A. M. Khoza, General Manager of the Swaziland Dairy Board will represent manufacturers of dairy products other than cream. The other members are Mr. D. Motsa, Dr. Mike Dlamini, Dr. N. T. Gumede and Mr. P. H. Mthethwa. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Jan 81 p 1]

ANGORA HERD GROWS--The Tibiyo Taka-Ngwane Agricultural project recently purchased a herd of 100 female angora goats from the Eastern Cape of South Africa. The Ag-ricultural Manager of this project, Mr. John Weatherson told the TIMES that with the 100 more goats, which cost an investment of about E6,000 there are now 200 goats, both female and male, which have been collected since the inception of this project. He said that Tibiyo aims to continue with the project until more than 5,000 goats have been purchased because, as he said, this is the number required in order to start production of mohair which is greatly needed in the country. All this will depend on the market. Meanwhile, Mr. Weatherson continued, Tibiyo has embarked on encouraging Swazi farmers to adopt the system of cross-breeding the goats so that Tibiyo can finally establish a mohair industry in and for the coun-try. Mohair is used for spinning in clothes factories and is also exported to Europe. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 Dec 80 p 1]

BRIEFS

FIVE-YEAR PLAN PRIORITIES--The cabinet met yesterday morning in the Palace of the Presidency under the chairmanship of Army Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman and founder of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People], president of the republic. According to the announcement released to the press by the member of the Political Bureau and minister of interior, responsible for information, the cabinet adopted the Fourth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan of 1981-1985 and several decrees. For the Fourth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan adopted, the grand total of estimated investments comes to 250,900,990,000 francs CFA [African Financial Community]. The major areas of action are as follows: Rural development; industrial development; development of mining and energy resources; education and health; communication facilities; development of cultural and tourist resources. The Fourth Development Plan will be financed partly through domestic efforts and partly with foreign contributions. [Excerpts] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 4 Dec 80 p 1] 5058

PRC YOUTH DELEGATION VISIT--A working session took place yesterday morning at the House of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] between a delegation of the Chinese Youth Movement and a delegation from the JRPT (Youth of the Rally of the Togolese People). The delegation from the Communist League of the Youth of China arrived Tuesday afternoon in the capital for a friendship visit. This visit is part of the effort to develop understanding between our two youth groups, according to the head of the Chinese Youth Delegation, Mr Liu Weiming, secretary, Central Secretariat, Communist Youth League, vice president of the National Federation of Youth of China and alternate member of the Central Committee, Chinese Communist Party. The Chinese delegation was received upon its arrival at the border at Hillacondji at 1415 by Mr Abdou Cheaka Toure, national commissioner for foreign relations of the JRPT, and his deputy, Mr Abdou-Salami Mama, and the counsellor of the embassy of the Chinese People's Republic at Lome. During the working session, the RPT Central Committee Member and General Delegate of the JRPT, Dr Tchaa-Kozah Tchalim expressed the joy of Togolese youth in receiving the delegation from the Chinese youth on a friendship visit to Togo, a country of peace and dialogue. According to Dr Tchalim, this visit expresses the degree of friendship between our two countries and our two chiefs of state. Dr Tchalim finally expressed the hope that the visit by the delegation from the Chinese youth will contribute to good understanding between our two youth groups. The leader of the Chinese delegation, Mr Weiming, thanked the delegate general of the JRPT for his invitation and for the warm and friendly reception extended to the Chinese delegation since its arrival. After stating the purpose of their visit, Mr Weiming transmitted to the youth of Togo the brotherly greetings of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist League of

Chinese Youth. He praised the excellent relations existing between our two governments, our two parties, and the Chinese and Togolese people. He said that many common points can be found in the history and the past of our two countries.

[Excerpts] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 11 Dec 80 pp 1, 4] 5058

UNDP TRAINING ASSISTANCE--Two assistance projects, involving a total of about 3,319,660,000 francs were signed yesterday morning by Mr Koudjolou Dogo, member, Political Bureau, and minister of planning and administrative reform, and Mr Zauze Gabre Madhin, resident representative of the UNDP in Togo, in the name of the Togolese government and the UNDP. According to the announcement released to the press at the end of the signing ceremony, the project is intended to provide assistance for the National Agricultural Training Institute at Tove and it is jointly financed to the extent of 90,833,885 francs CFA [African Financial Community] by the UNDP, 94,222,000 francs CFA by the Togolese government, and 973,000,024 francs CFA by the World Bank. The second project, designed for assistance to technical education, is also jointly financed to the extent of 242,854,000 francs CFA by the UNDP, 460,500,000 francs CFA by the Togolese government, and a loan of 1,495,250,000 francs CFA from the ADF. These projects will make it possible to enable teachers assigned to Tove to be more effective in the exercise of their functions, to "start the teaching department concerning the training of high school and academy professors, as well as the training of agricultural advisors on the primary education level. Finally, they will make it possible for the country's officials to undertake the training of instructors and technicians to be assigned to the technical training academies which will be opened in 1982. [Excerpts] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 20 Dec 80 pp 1, 5] 5058

FINANCING AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE--Mr Anani-Kuma Akakpo Ahlanyo, member, Political Bureau, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Mr Bertrand Desmazieres, Ambassador of France in Togo, yesterday signed four financing agreements covering a total amount of 302.7 million francs CFA [African Financial Community]. These agreements concern the following: Participation in the construction of warehouses for SOTOCO [Togolese Cotton Company], the restoration of the mining laboratory, the Tsevie water pipeline, and the study and development of Nyekonakpoe Street. According to the announcements released to the press, the signing of these agreements is a part of the technical cooperation effort between the Togolese Republic and the French Republic and once again illustrates the desire of the French government to help the Togolese government in its economic development effort. At the end of the ceremony, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation expressed to the French government the warm appreciation of the Togolese government for the interest which it constantly displayed in Togo's economic and social development. Mr Bertrand Desmazieres in turn praised French-Togolese cooperation and indicated that this cooperation would be continued because France is happy to contribute to the development of Togo. We also note the presence, at this ceremony, of Mr Aboki, technical advisor to the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, as well as Mr Verges, the official in charge of cooperation at the Embassy of France. [Text] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 27 Dec 80 p 1] 5058

CSO: 4400

NATION'S FOREIGN ASSETS DECLINE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Jan 81 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA's foreign assets deteriorated to the lowest level recorded to minus K366 million at the end of June 1980, according to the latest Bank of Zambia quarterly FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REVIEW released at the weekend.

The June quarter marked the start of the current economic pressures which were attributed to low copper prices. As a result the external payments situation declined and the external payments arrears rose.

The June foreign exchange represented a drop of K48 million from the previous quarter, the Review says.

The net position of commercial banks abroad was in credit by K16.3 million compared with a positive balance of K26 million in the previous quarter.

The Central Bank itself recorded a larger negative balance of K379 million than one of K343 million in the first quarter of the year.

The Government budget recorded an increased deficit compared to the previous quarter.

The balance of payments which recorded a small surplus in the previous quarter closed the second quarter with an overall deficit of K58 million. This represented a sharp turnabout compared to a year earlier, when a substantial surplus of K71 million was recorded.

There was a further decline in the Bank of Zambia's total assets and liabilities. The decline in liabilities was associated with the sharp fall in Government deposits and reflected the increase in payment deficit.

LOANS FROM ITALY, SAUDI ARABIA REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA has clinched a loan of about K70 million from Italy and Saudi Arabia for the improvement of its infrastructure.

Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane who visited the two countries last month, revealed that Italy and Saudi Arabia were ready to finance a number of development projects in the country.

Saudi Arabia has offered Zambia a K40 million loan to finance the Mansa-Kasama Road, Solwezi Road and the Chembe bridge across the Luapula river on the Pedicle Road.

The Saudis have offered Zambia a K1.5 million loan to buy maize and land clearing equipment.

In Italy, Mr Musokotwane negotiated for a K30 million for a line of credit for Livingstone Motor Assembly (LMA) which produces Italian Fiat cars and partially finances the Chama-Matumbo Road.

The LMA is jointly owned by Indeco and Fiat of Turin.

Mr Musokotwane defended the Government policy on borrowing because, he said, this was meant to strengthen the economy.

He admitted that money spent on consumption like paying for maize imports, was not healthy to the economy.

He said it was good planning if the borrowed money was used in the productive sector to generate more funds and strengthen the economy than only spend it. Zambia would have to continue borrowing for some time to come, he added.

"Every country, even the developed ones, have to borrow money. It becomes imperative to do so to generate the economy. The question is to what use that money is put."

"It is true that some of the money we have borrowed has been used for consumption like the importation of maize. The Party and its Government have made a decision, as a matter of policy, to borrow money for the productive sector although it is sometimes unavoidable to borrow for consumption," said Mr Musokotwane.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON PARTY-LABOR UNION DISCORD

Leaders Suspended

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) and Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) leaders have been suspended from the Party indefinitely with immediate effect.

Party Secretary-General Chona announced this in a statement last night.

Mr Chona said the suspension of the leaders was decided upon by the Party Central Committee.

The decision came after the labour movement, particularly MUZ, disobeyed the 15th UNIP National Council's call for the reinstatement of 16 expelled officials of the union who took part in Party elections last October.

Mr Chona said letters of suspension of the leaders were being sent out to explain why the action had been taken.

"Letters of suspension are being sent out to this effect and these state that the suspension is for indiscipline and disobeying the direction or instruction or orders of the Party.

"And for publishing or causing to be published, orally or in writing, matters which in the opinion of the Central Committee are an attack on the Party; contrary to the provisions of the Party Constitution," he said.

Mr Chona added that the

Party had, from its inception, "always" acted legally and democratically, and as such, asked the suspended leaders to "exculpate themselves" before disciplinary measures were taken.

Mr Chona said the Central Committee had followed the activities and utterances of the labour movement leaders with "great concern" and noted that the introduction of the decentralisation system was not the real issue.

"The ZCTU has virtually ceased to be concerned with labour matters but has become a political organisation," he charged.

Mr Chona said this conclusion was based on the fact that while the ZCTU earlier said its opposition to the local administration system was confined to its effects on mine townships, this stand changed later.

"Later, it resolved that: Notwithstanding the coming into effect of the law on decentralisation, the labour movement will not actively

take part in the running of the new system and it shall not allow any of its leaders to take active part in its administration," he said.

Mr Chona said the Central Committee commended the Party for behaving calmly in the face of "continued attacks", and hoped that such an attitude would continue while measures were being taken to enforce discipline and unity in the nation.

He added that this action did not stop the Party and its Government from taking any other measures considered appropriate in view of the "anti-Party" activities of the present labour leaders.

Those suspended include ZCTU chairman, Mr Frederick Chiluba, his general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba, assistant general secretary Mr Chitaku Sampa, MUZ chairman Mr David Mwila, his deputy Mr Timothy Walamba and Mr Hubert Bwewe also of MUZ.

When he returned from his Christmas holiday at Mfuwe last Tuesday, President Kaunda warned that criticism of the Party and opposition to its policies will soon end.

He said at Old Freedom House where he launched the Party card sales drive for this year that he would talk at length about people who had been insulting the Party recently and that it would brook no nonsense from them.

Recently the Party and the labour movement have clashed over the decentralisation and the sacking by MUZ, with the full backing of the ZCTU, of 16 shop stewards who took part in Party elections last year.

"Enough is enough. There has to be an end to this. We cannot allow disruption of peace. There must be an end to this somewhere, somehow," he told the cheering Party supporters who gathered to see him renew his UNIP membership together with other top leaders in the Party and its Government.

President Kaunda issued the warning in reply to a complaint by Member of the Central Committee for Lusaka Province, Mr Finea Bulawayo, who charged that UNIP had just been insulted too much and that something should be done to those insulting it.

"Those who think they can fight UNIP will find it hard to live in Lusaka. They have had their time and this cannot be allowed to go on indefinitely," Mr Bulawayo said.

The President said he wanted a strong and powerful Party in Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces because these areas were the two areas where the enemy was trying to confuse the masses.

Editorial Comment

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Excerpt]

THE die is cast. UNIP is at long last showing its teeth. It is determined to ensure that its supremacy is not easily flouted. But more importantly it wants to preserve the unity of the nation.

For without unity Zambia as a nation is as good as dead. So the Party sometimes has to be cruel to be kind. It must do what works, however shocking and unpalatable such actions might be.

That is the basic reason behind the dramatic suspension from the Party of the entire executives of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) and the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ).

It is however saddening that it has to come to this. But the fact remains that the Party's patience had been stretched to the limit by the antics, sometimes unreasonable and puerile, from the leadership of the ZCTU and MUZ.

The Party has now merely reacted, rather mildly, to the numerous provocative side-kicks from the ZCTU/MUZ leadership which tended to whittledown its power.

That the ZCTU leadership was heading for a showdown with the Party has been obvious for a long time. Recently that confrontation centred on the opposition to decentralisation by both the ZCTU and MUZ.

inspired by the ZCTU leadership MUZ had the audacity to sack 23 of its shop stewards for participating in local Party elections last October designed to usher in decentralisation.

For their part the ZCTU leadership did nothing to interfere with that decision in the early stages of the unfortunate saga.

In fact it led the nation into believing that the matter was purely between MUZ and the Party. It was not until Tuesday last week that the ZCTU leadership came out into the open to uphold MUZ's decision.

It was then that we questioned in this column whether it was right for the ZCTU leadership, which is supposed to work within the confines of Party policies, to subvert a cardinal Party policy.

We demanded to know why the ZCTU leadership was being allowed to operate on its own in a vacuum and whether it had now become an opposition political party to UNIP.

Our suspicions have been proved right. In suspending the executives of both the ZCTU and MUZ from the Party, the Secretary-General's statement also charged that "the ZCTU has ceased to be concerned with labour matters but has become a political organisation."

That is a very serious charge. Those suspended would be better advised to make good their suspensions by repenting and returning to the fold. It would be futile for them to remain ostracised.

Party Gives Ultimatum

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Party has given the 17 labour leaders it has suspended a week in which to reply to the charges against them after which further disciplinary action would be taken against them.

And the Parliamentary seat of Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba, one of the affected leaders, hangs in the balance following his suspension from the Party.

Party Secretary-General Chona, said in a statement yesterday that the affected leaders had to answer the charges within the specified period and disciplinary actions would follow after that.

According to a Freedom House spokesman, the suspension of the 17 ZCTU and Mineworkers Union of Zambia leaders was only the beginning.

More action against the leaders, who have been embroiled in a dispute with the Party over the decentralisation programme was expected. But he could not say whether this would entail expulsion from the Party.

It is however understood that such action if it were taken, would relate to Article 3 of Chapter One of the Party Constitution which says:

"The Party shall ensure that all public institutions, State-owned enterprises, popular mass and similar organisations, are led by persons who are members of the Party and who are uncompromisingly committed to the achievement of Humanism."

The labour movement is supposed to fall under the

popular mass and similar organisations" category.

The Freedom House spokesman refused to be drawn into discussing Mr Zimba's Parliamentary seat.

Mr Zimba is MP for Chifubu in Ndola.

Explaining the measures taken by the Party Mr Chona said the letters sent to them contained charges accusing them of disobeying the direction of the Party.

Mr Chona released the names of the leaders as follows: From the Mineworkers Union of Zambia, its chairman, Mr David Mwila, his deputy, Mr Timothy Walamba, Mr Rabson Nsangwe, the acting general secretary, Mr Anderson Chungu, the acting assistant general secretary, Mr Peter Chilindi, the general treasurer, Mr Moses Bwalya, vice-treasurer, Mr Jason Kaoma, trustee, Mr Wesley Chibwe, trustee, and Mr M. K. Chisoko, trustee.

Understood

From the ZCTU, Mr Frederick Chiluba, chairman-general Mr Herbert Bweupe his deputy, Mr Newstead Zimba, the general secretary, Mr Chitalu Sampa, the assistant general secretary and Mr John Sichone, also an assistant general secretary.

Others are trustees of the ZCTU Mr Japhet Fuliwa who is chairman of the National Union of Transport and Allied Workers, Mr Willis Mbewe, general secretary of the National Union of Public Service Workers and Mr Nelson Simatendele, chairman of the Zambia National Union of Teachers.

It is understood that the labour leaders met behind closed doors in Ndola yesterday, to discuss the latest situation in their confrontation with the Party.

Party Keeps Up Pressure

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) and the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) are now reeling under the gauntlet thrown at them by the Party in suspending from Party membership their entire executives. The question now being asked is: What next?

For its part the Party is keeping up the pressure. It has given the suspended men seven days during which to exculpate themselves. But that does not preclude any other measures the Party might wish to take against them. More action is promised.

Today President Kaunda is to address Party leaders in Lusaka and will almost certainly "talk at length about people who have been insulting the Party recently". He has already warned that the Party would be ruthless against those disrupting peace.

For their part those suspended were yesterday understood to be meeting behind closed doors in Ndola to map-out their new strategy. What remains unclear is their status.

A debate is raging as to whether or not they automatically lose their union offices now that they are suspended from membership of the Party. Now that they have incurred the wrath of the Party, are they going to be disowned by the unions?

Or are the unions going to stick it out for them and also throw the gauntlet to the Party? That would be a foolish and futile move as they would have everything to lose.

Article 3 of the UNIP Constitution clearly states that the Party "shall ensure that all public institutions, State-owned enterprises and popular mass and similar organisations, are led by persons who are members of the Party and who are uncompromisingly committed to the achievement of Humanism".

For the sake of peace and unity in the country those suspended should not dare run the gauntlet thrown at them by the Party. The Party, too should be careful not to sow seeds for an underground movement as a result of its actions.

Kaunda Slams MUZ

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Jan 81 pp 1, 8

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday accused the Mineworkers Union of Zambia of behaving like an opposition party.

Labour leaders were using the issue of decentralisation as a pretext under which they wanted to cause confusion in the country, he said.

The President said this in a marathon no-nonsense speech in which he carpeted the labour movement and its leadership for their opposition to Party policies.

In a six-hour speech, the President assured town clerks and other workers in the previous city and town councils that they would not lose their jobs in the new system.

He assured miners that the privileges they enjoyed now would not be tampered with by the decentralised system.

The assurance would be put in writing by Prime Minister Lisulo this week and will be sent to the managing directors of Roan Consolidated Mines and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Mr David Phiri and Mr Francis Kaunda respectively.

The President told Prime Minister Lisulo to give a written assurance to miners that they will not lose their privileges under the new system.

Mr Kaunda said: "I am bending over on this one, not because I am weak but because the Party functions on the basis of love and trust. I have instructed the Prime Minister, to assure RCM and NCCM managing directors, that miners will continue enjoying their privileges."

The President told thousands of Party militants at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall that in their defiance of the Party and its Government directive regarding decentralisation, the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, acting on behalf of the MUZ, wrote a long letter to former Member of the Central Committee for the Copperbelt Province Mr Shadreck Soko outlining their point of view.

some of the reasons they gave for opposing decentralisation were that in keeping with consistency they could not take part in the system because the MUZ executive punished leaders who took part in the activities of the UPP.

The late Mr Lawrence Katilungu was fired from the MUZ leadership because he took part in the Monkton commission and some Members of Parliament on the mines were fired because they became MPs.

But Dr Kaunda said as a matter of correction, the late Mr Katilungu was not fired for taking part in the Monkton commission but because he was the only one in the executive who was a member of the defunct African National Congress while others were UNIP supporters.

Those MPs on the mines who were sacked could not hold two positions and the mines management asked them to choose between their jobs and Parliament since the mines could not afford to pay people who were not performing mine functions.

"But as for the question of MUZ firing leaders who identified themselves with UNIP, it is now clear that the present MUZ is operating as cover for the UPP," Dr Kaunda said.

The President said the MUZ was actually saying that when MUZ was UNIP, it banned UPP activities, "but now that they are UPP, they are banning UNIP activities. This is the only logical interpretation."

Banning

He emphasised that when UNIP was in full control of the MUZ, the union banned UPP activities, but now that the UPP had taken over the organisation, MUZ was banning UNIP activities.

He urged the MUZ and the ZCTU leadership in general to "come back to the fold."

"We are ready to receive you Comrade Chiluba and your friends if you repent. The decision is yours. If you want to challenge UNIP it is up to you but you will fail," he said.

The President said labour leaders should not cheat themselves that they had the support of the masses because they did not. The masses could only support them as labour leaders, not as opposition leaders.

The fact that he had not taken action against Mr Chiluba and his colleagues was not a sign of weakness, but because he was leading a nation of different ethnic groupings and hoped that one day, the labour leaders would see sense.

Dr Kaunda said he had been patient and tolerant with leaders in the ZCTU and on many occasions, he had invited them to State House to discuss national issues.

While at State House, the labour leaders pledged loyalty, but as soon as they turned their backs they started insulting the Party and its Government.

He revealed that two years ago, he wrote to Mr Chiluba and MUZ chairman Mr David Mwila inviting them to serve on the Central Committee because he felt their contributions would be useful in creating One Zambia One Nation.

But Mr Chiluba went round telling people that "Kaunda fears me and wants to silence me by putting me in the Central Committee."

"How can I fear Mr Chiluba? Apart from his size, I do not belong to the same grouping as he does. So how can I fear him? I come from Chinsali, from that little place called Shambalakale," he said.

Dr Kaunda pointed out that a good number of leaders in the Party were from the labour movement and he appointed them for the sake of unity.

"Mr Chiluba must know that he is nothing. In comparison to UNIP, the ZCTU is a finger."

He said his actions were out of conviction and not fear. "How can I, a whole Kaunda who is six feet tall fear a man four feet tall?"

The President said Mr Chiluba thought he was clever and intelligent because he spoke good English, but the ZCTU chairman should know that English was just a language.

He did not want to talk much about Mr Chiluba, the MUZ and all those leaders who had been suspended because in accordance with the principles of democracy, the Central Committee had constitutionally taken action which he did not want to pre-empt.

But he said those labour leaders who felt innocent should write to the Central Committee to say they were not part and parcel of the attacks on the Party and the Central Committee would consider their cases.

Those who did not reply after the seven-day ultimatum would dance to the Party music, Dr Kaunda warned.

The President explained that Party Secretary-General Chona wrote to the suspended labour leaders explaining why the action had been taken against them.

He said decentralisation was enshrined in Humanism Parts One and Two.

The President thanked outgoing mayors and chairmen for what he called the wonderful work they had done.

Assuring town clerks and other council workers that they had nothing to fear about their jobs, he said the new system needed them to succeed.

"If you are in doubt, do not rush to the Press but find out from the Prime Minister or the Minister of State for Decentralisation," he told them.

Mr Chona has meanwhile called for restraint in dealing with the issue of the suspended labour leaders.

The letters sent to the suspended men by Mr Chona read:

"Dear comrades, notice of serious disciplinary action: I am directed by the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party (hereinafter referred to as the Party), to prefer the following charge against you in accordance with Article 18 and Regulation 37 of the Constitution of the Party.

Charge: Indiscipline, contrary to Regulation 32 (C), (D), (O) and (Q) of the Constitution of the Party.

Particulars of charge: That you being a member of the Party, between the 16th day of October, 1980 and the seventh day of January 1981, in Zambia, acted in a manner likely to bring the name of the Party into ridicule, contempt or disrepute in that:

● You published or caused to be published matters which, in the opinion of the Central Committee, were an attack on the Party:

● You disobeyed the direction or order or instruction of an organ of the Party, namely the 15th National Council, by refusing to take measures or steps to see that officials of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia are reinstated into their official positions from which they were wrongfully removed and;

● You acted in a manner which, in the opinion of the Central Committee, is not in the interest of the Party.

Basis of charge: This charge is instituted against you as a member of the Party.

● Ndola Urban governor Mr Alexander Kamalondo, has instructed Youth League district chairman, Mr Martin Mukompa, not to arrange any Party meetings for Chifubu Member of Parliament, Mr Newstead Zimba, following his suspension from the Party.

ZCTU Meeting Banned

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jan 81 pp 1, 5

[Text]

AN application by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions to hold a meeting in Kitwe was turned down yesterday by police. Inspector-General, Mr Crispin Katukula announced.

He said police were responsible for law and order and felt that the meeting was not in the interest of public security.

The inspector-general said police had his support in refusing to grant permission to the ZCTU.

"If we feel meetings will not be to the benefit of the nation, no meeting will take place and anybody who defies the order will be arrested," he said.

He explained that the only people who could hold meetings without a police permit were the President, the Party Secretary-General, the Prime Minister, Attorney-General, ministers, junior ministers, Speaker of the National Assembly, his deputy or any governor.

Representatives from all the 18 unions affiliated to the ZCTU and the executive of the mother body yesterday converged on Kitwe for the meeting which was expected to review the suspensions of some of their leaders by UNIP last week.

Sources close to the ZCTU said representatives of the unions and the congress executive were in Kitwe for an emergency council meeting but could not meet in the morning as planned because they had not received clearance from Freedom House.

The sources said the labour leaders contacted Copperbelt Province Member of the Central Committee, Mr Alex Shapi, for clearance but he said he had to consult Freedom House on the matter.

A number of the union representatives who included chairmen and secretaries from as far as Lusaka were seen outside the ZCTU headquarters where the meeting was to have been held in a state of confusion.

By late yesterday afternoon it was not clear whether the labour leaders had met. Efforts to contact Freedom House were fruitless.

The leaders suspended from the Party include MUZ chairman, Mr David Mwila and his entire executive, ZCTU chairman, Mr Frederick Chiluba and his general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba.

'Labor Being Used'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jan 81 pp 1, 5

[Text]

Labour Men Being Used

THE Central Committee has strong evidence to show that the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and the Mineworkers Union of Zambia are working with outside forces to try and divide the nation.

Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Finance and Economic Sub-Committee, Mr Wesley Nyirenda said this in Kitwe yesterday when he addressed Party officials on the new system of administration.

He said the Central Committee would try to find out who these outside forces were and kick them out and see if they could control the executive members of the ZCTU and MUZ who he described as "indisciplined."

He said the Central Committee would from Saturday not brook any nonsense from the leaders of the two organisations "because they have gone too far."

"After Saturday when we expect them to tell us their feelings on their suspension from the Party and their stand on the decentralisation law, they will be good children," he said.

He said the proof that MUZ and ZCTU officials were working hand-in-hand with outside forces was in their being adamant to pleas from Party leaders to understand that the new system was for the benefit of all.

At first the leaders of the two organisations said the Party should assure them that the new system would not encroach on the privileges enjoyed by the miners and the assurance was given, he said.

Later they demanded that the assurance should be in writing and President Kaunda directed Prime Minister Lisulo to write to the managing directors of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and Roan Consolidated Mines which had already been done.

"After all this these people continue to disobey a law which has been passed by the National Assembly. The only logical conclusion from this, therefore, is that they are working for somebody," Mr Nyirenda said.

The other proof, he said, was that during the debate of the system at the UNIP National Council, ZCTU representatives were reading from documents when making submissions while all other participants spoke off the cuff.

He added that the "load of rubbish" (scatters) which the Party had received from the officials of ZCTU did not portray their known thinking but that of an outsider.

Mr Nyirenda said all those in the ZCTU and MUZ were sons of Zambia and the Central Committee wanted to help them not to go astray by bringing confusion in the country because "it will affect them as well".

"These are Zambians. They do not have anywhere else to go if they destroy this country. We want to show them this because while they cannot go anywhere the forces they are working for will have somewhere to run.

"We want to teach them that

they are Zambians and as such they should help build and not destroy the nation. We shall show them how they should help in developing this country. You cannot mix development with confusion," he said.

... said all those who had chosen to join UNIP bound themselves to the dictates of the Party Constitution based on Humanism and that Humanism dictated that power should be taken to the people.

"If you do not want to follow the Constitution then get out. Don't confuse the nation. This decentralisation is now a law which must be obeyed by all, short or tall. If you do not obey it, you will go to jail," Mr Nyirenda warned.

A Central Committee Member yesterday urged newly-elected ward councillors in Ndola to be on the lookout for people trying to infiltrate the labour movement.

Mr Kamanga said the Central Committee had suspended the leaders of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and the Mineworkers Union of Zambia in their capacities as individual Party members and not as leaders of the two labour organisations.

He said the leaders had been asked as individual Party members, and not as union leaders, to explain why they had decided to defy Party policies as laid down in the Party Constitution.

Addressing more than 200 Party cadres at Chifubu market, Chairman of the Legal and Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, Mr Reuben Kamanga said ward councillors had a duty to organise the Party effectively.

On the Local Government Administration Act, Mr Kamanga told the crowd that it was now too late for anybody to speak against the Act as that would be breaking the law which Parliament had enacted.

Later at another meeting Mr Kamanga assured district council workers to have nothing to fear as a result of the new Act.

In Kabwe Member of the Central Committee, Mr Elijah Mudenda, castigated people opposing the decentralisation of power which, he said, was aimed at enhancing Zambia's democratic principles.

He told students at Kwame Nkrumah Teachers' College that decentralisation was basic to development.

People elected to serve under the new local government administration should be prepared for hard work ahead, said North-Western Province Member of the Central Committee, Mr Fine Liboma, in Solwezi.

In view of this, councillors should have the capacity and stamina to effectively execute their functions.

Eastern Province Member of the Central Committee, Mr Joshua Mumpanshya, has warned union leaders in the province not to create confusion and said that if there will be any confusion, the union leaders would be met with force from the Party.

In Choma, Freedom House political secretary, Mr Axon Soko, said the Party and its Government expected the new leaders in the new system to boost agricultural production by ensuring that farming requisites reached peasants and commercial farmers in time.

In Chisambombwe, Member of the Central Committee, Mr Samuel Mbilishi called for the strengthening of Party organisation at section, branch and ward levels to ensure the successful implementation of the system.

The labour movement in Zambia is among the best organised in the world because of the support it gets from the Party and its Government.

Chairman of the Youth and Sport Sub-Committee Mr Nalumino Mundia said in Mufulira that the Party was however getting concerned about the demands labour leaders were making.

Mr Mundia was speaking at Kansuswa when he briefed Party officials on decentralisation as well as the recent suspensions of officials of MUZ and ZCTU leaders.

REPORTAGE ON DECENTRALIZED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Confusion Over Responsibilities

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

SOME former town clerks and township secretaries do not know their role in the new decentralised local government system which became effective on January 1. it was learnt yesterday

Former Kabwe town clerk, Mr Robinson Manase, said yesterday the Local Administration Act was silent about the role former town clerks would play in the new decentralised local government system.

"I can't say I have assumed what role because the Act is silent on our capacity," he said.

At Kapiri Mposhi council former township secretary Mr Isaac Chenda, said he did not mind what role he played in the new system "as long as my salary is not touched."

Mr Chenda welcomed the new system, saying it would ease the work of administrators of local authorities. He did not elaborate.

Lusaka Urban district chairman, Mr Bill Chanda said the position of district secretaries in urban areas had not yet been spelt out under the new system. The Cabinet Office was still working out the scales for such officers, he explained.

According to the Act gazetted last week, town clerks and district secretaries have become district executive secretaries or mere officers of councils and would serve up to five years. But this will only be possible if the Central Committee approves their tenure of office.

Although they would continue enjoying the usual benefits for the next five years, they have been given no guarantee that after that period their services would be required.

Each district council will consist of the district governor as chairman and overall chief administrator; the district political secretary as deputy chairman, two district trustees appointed by the provincial committee and approved by the Central Committee, one representative of each of the security forces in the district and one representative from the Women's and Youth Leagues, chairmen of district ward committees, MPs and chiefs.

According to the Act, district executive secretary means chief executive officer of the council, and includes any person for the time being discharging the functions of the chief executive officer of a council. He or she can join the Public Service Commission at the end of the five-year term.

District councils will administer affairs of the district in political, economic, scientific and technological, social and cultural, defence and security fields.

The Local Government Act, Local Government Elections Act, Municipal Corporation Act, Township Act, Mine Townships Act and the Local Government Service Act have all been repealed.

But the repeal of these Acts will not affect any property vested in or belonging to or was held in trust for a council, any rights, liabilities and obligations of a council; and any legal proceedings which were pending by or against the council before the start of the new Local Administration Act.

Cooperation Encouraged

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

THE introduction of the new local government administration is an attempt by the National Assembly to enhance and legally bring about participatory democracy in the country.

Chairman of the Society of Town Clerks and Lusaka district executive secretary, Mr George Pelekamoyo, said this in an interview yesterday and urged administrators to take up the challenge of the new system and make it work.

Mr Pelekamoyo, who is vice-chairman of the Institute of Local Government Administrators, said the challenge to officers in local authorities was to demonstrate that they could run the system better than their predecessors.

"Our new challenge is to make the new local government system operational. Local authorities in Zambia should concern themselves with the expected standard of administration and capabilities to cope with increased responsibilities and changed situation," he said.

He added: "I would like to believe that principal officers, now called district executive secretaries, stand ready to face the challenge and make the new system work."

He recognised the fears which some people had expressed on the new system.

He said: "I think that some of these fears are genuine. What perhaps is being feared is that the new system will not succeed and thereby cause a breakdown in local government system."

"I consider that those fears are in themselves a challenge not only to district executive secretaries but to district governors, ward chairmen and the public who should participate in the new system."

"If we make it a success, I have no doubt that those who have expressed fear for the system will be happy to be proved wrong because what we are all after is order and success. Our challenge is to make it work."

"As far as we administrators are concerned, we are taking up the challenge and we want to demonstrate that we can make the system work," he said.

Mr Pelekamoyo added that the ILGAZ was geared to change its curriculum and syllabus to train administrators.

Commenting on reports by some district executive secretaries that they did not know their roles in the new system, Mr Pelekamoyo said the Act was clear on the functions of district executive secretaries and what was needed was for them to relate themselves to their new tasks and make the system work.

Take up

In Livingstone, Southern Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Mungoni Liso said the implementation of the new system might take up to the end of the year.

Mr Liso said decentralisation would be gradual because the Party intended to phase out the old local government administration smoothly to avoid confusion.

He told ZANA that former town clerks and council secretaries would carry out the day-to-day affairs of the councils under the supervision of district secretaries.

Mr Liso said district governors had been instructed not to take over mayors' offices.

He said district governors would move to their new offices after books had been audited so that the Party would know the value of administrations they were taking over.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jan 81 pp 1, 5

[Text]

DISTRICT councils would be expected to provide employment opportunities and school places for everybody under the new local government system, Member of the Central Committee Mr Elijah Mudenda said in Kabwe yesterday.

The tasks ahead for the councils would only be tackled successfully if there were peace and unity, Mr Mudenda told a meeting of Party leaders, ward chairmen, Members of Parliament, former chief officers of the previous councils and labour leaders.

Mr Mudenda, who is Chairman of the Social and Cultural Sub-Committee, reminded district governors who were going to head the district councils to work hard in mobilising resources for the development of their areas.

Apart from mobilising the resources, they should work hard to strengthen the Party without which there could be no development, no peace and no unity.

"Without the Party, there can be no development, no peace, no stability and no unity. Therefore, don't touch the Party and don't allow anybody else to touch the Party because it is not possible to unite the people of Kalabo and the whole nation without a strong Party.

"Once you lose this unity, once you lose the Party, you will never be able to live in peace," Mr Mudenda said.

He said the decentralisation exercise was aimed at transferring power from Lusaka to the people in districts to run their own affairs.

The problem of school places and employment opportunities would no longer be solved in Lusaka but at district level.

District councils would be important organs and the people, whom he said were the final repository of power, had been given a chance to choose their own representatives.

Turning to district governors, Mr Mudenda said: "You have been given power not only of spending money generated in your districts but also of resources mobilisation.

"You will not experience any frustrations because although appointments will be made by the President, you will make recommendations. But work hard on talent identification in your districts.

"Once you have identified the talent, use it in its right place to help you in your district administration."

Mr Mudenda appealed to in-coming councillors to minimise red tape as they had a major role to play in ensuring the success of the new system.

On food production, he urged governors to strengthen cooperatives.

He urged councillors to be frank, honest and direct to each other and not witch-hunting and back-biting.

Mr Mudenda, who was recalled to Lusaka to attend a meeting at State House, disclosed that the proposed Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) had not taken off the ground because it had been rushed by the National Assembly.

In Mufulira, Member of the

Central Committee Mr Nalimino Mundia said the Party and its Government had no sinister motives in introducing the new system, reports Zana.

Mr Mundia said despite initial difficulties that might be encountered in the implementation of the system, these would be solved if there were cooperation from the people.

The Party and its Government was determined to reduce power in Lusaka and let the people run their own affairs.

And in Monze, special assistant to Party Secretary-General Mr Frank Chitambala said workers in the defunct local government should continue working hard to make the new system successful.

Mr Chitambala said this when he addressed ward chairmen and Government heads of departments at Hindu hall.

He said the system would not deprive them of their jobs or benefits.

North-Western Province permanent secretary Mr Rhodes Sambundu said success of the decentralised system would largely depend on the co-operation workers would give to the Party and its Government.

Zambia has entered a period of consolidation through the introduction of the new local government administration, Youth executive secretary for publicity, Mr Njekwa Anamela said in Kitwe.

"In order to ensure economic and social prosperity for our areas and ourselves, we must implement the decentralisation system," Mr Anamela told Party officials at Chamboli secondary school.

He said that Chairman of Economic and Finance Committee, Mr Wesley Nyirenda who was to have addressed the officials had been recalled to Lusaka for an urgent meeting.

NORWEGIAN AID FOR AGRICULTURE, DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Jan 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Norwegian Agency for International Development (Norad) has this year given Zambia more than K7 million for agricultural and water development projects.

New Norad resident representative in Zambia, Mr Kristian Petersen, said this in Lusaka yesterday. He has taken over from Mr Tor Elden, who has since returned to Norway.

Mr Petersen said more than half of the money would go into financing the multi-million Kwacha water programme in Western Province.

The other projects Norad is undertaking are: Settlement schemes in North-Western Province, soil survey throughout the country, village agriculture and lime projects in Northern Province.

Also in Northern Province, Norad has embarked on a new soil research programme in conjunction with Mount Makulu Research Station and university of agriculture in Norway.

The allocation of the money is as follows, with projects in brackets: K4,000,000 (water programme in Western Province) K1,500,000 (agriculture and water development maintenance school in Mongu) and K600,000 (volunteer service).

The remaining amount will be spent on soil survey (K250,000), village agriculture K200,000, soil research (K150,000), settlement schemes (K40,000) and lime projects (K10,000).

Mr Petersen said K380,000 would be reserved for special funds to be given to the Development Bank of Zambia.

On progress of the projects, Mr Petersen said Lukulu and Namushakende were now benefiting from the water supply system. Norad is working on water supply for Kalabo and Kaoma towns.

In 1982 Norad would be working on the water supply system of Mongu.

On the 700 bore holes expected to be drilled in various rural parts of the province, 25 have been completed.

Mr Petersen said the settlement schemes were not doing well as the people were unwilling to move into the settlements. Out of 200 families expected to have been settled, only 80 have done so.

He attributed the poor response to the "unrest" going on in North-Western Province.

Mr Petersen said those settled were finding problems in taking their produce to the market.

PRESIDENT ATTACKS CHURCHES FOR CRITICIZING PARTY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIAN churches came under fire from President Kaunda yesterday for waging attacks on the Party and its Government through the religious fortnightly newspaper the "NATIONAL MIRROR".

The President also attacked the church for allowing former chairman of the Standard Bank, Mr Elias Chipimo, to make repeated attacks on the Party and its Government through the newspaper.

In a hard-hitting speech yesterday, the President said like the judiciary, the church was supposed to be the mirror through which the nation could reflect itself.

"But if this mirror gets cracked, how are we going to tell if we are alright or not?" he asked.

"Why should the church use the MIRROR to fight the Party?" the President asked.

The church should know that it belongs to the people and not to Mr Chipimo and the NATIONAL MIRROR.

He said it was shameful for church leaders to use the MIRROR to further their selfish ends.

"Why have they become enemies of the Party all of a sudden? Why are these people using the MIRROR?" he asked.

He said it was incredible that the church should rise against the Party through the MIRROR. He asked the church to realise how great UNIP was.

He added that if the bishops thought there was something wrong, they should approach the Party instead of hiding behind the MIRROR.

Addressing himself to Mr Chipimo he asked: "Why are you, Chipimo; using the little MIRROR to say the things you say against us. The MIRROR will not save you, it is just a small church paper."

He appealed to Mr Chipimo to come back to the fold and assured him of a warm welcome just like in old days when he used to call on the President at State House to discuss matters affecting the nation.

The President attacked the rightwing Western Press for slanted publicity on Zambia since the foiled coup plot but he said he was not surprised about their attitude because he knew what they wanted Zambia to be.

He said Zambia was an independent country pursuing a truly non-aligned approach to problems.

"But this is not taking a holier than thou attitude because we know that we are also human beings and bound to make mistakes. We do not claim we are angels, but what we do not want is to be an appendage of another country," he said.

He said if he died and the new leadership from the youth became as independent as he was, then he would be smiling in his grave.

The independence of mind and the socialist path Zambia had taken through Humanism were the biggest offences the country had made against the West.

He said he had been branded a communist for seeking help from the socialist bloc but the West did not call him capitalist when he vainly visited their countries seeking military assistance.

"I committed no offence to the West for buying arms from the Soviet Union, but let me tell the nation that I am fit and I am going to fight this," he said.

President Kaunda praised the Zambian mass media for their objective coverage of decentralisation.

He said the media in Zambia had defended decentralisation extremely well. They did a lot of research in their work and their articles were well balanced.

"I am very proud indeed of this," Dr Kaunda said.

KAUNDA INVITES SAUDI INVESTMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

SAUDI Arabian investors and businessmen have been invited to plough money into Zambia to help exploit the country's abundant economic potential.

President Kaunda made the invitation at State House in Lusaka yesterday when he received a K1.6 million in aid from that country's ambassador to Zambia, Mr Fouad Hussein, to help with maize imports.

Dr Kaunda told the envoy he was sure that businessmen in that country were keen to invest in Zambia and assured them they would not be disappointed if they did.

"We need more and more businessmen from Saudi Arabia to come to Zambia to see what chances there are for them to invest. They will not be disappointed because we want to be honest with all investors," he said.

The President thanked King Khalid for the money saying it was an important contribution which would ease food problems in the country.

"I ask you to convey our sincere and grateful thanks to His Majesty. Two million dollars is big money and it can only come from those concerned about the plight of their fellow men. We are very much touched by this gesture," the President told the ambassador.

Referring to a recent visit to Saudi Arabia by the Ministers of Finance and Works and Supply, Mr Kebby Musokotwane and Mr Haswell Mwale, respectively, Dr Kaunda said what the ministers reported to him showed that the results of discussions with Saudi leaders were beyond expectations.

"I am looking forward to pay a personal visit to your country to express our gratitude for the assistance we are receiving from the king and his government," the President said.

Mr Hussein told Dr Kaunda that after he learnt of the shortage of maize in Zambia, he asked for further details from Zambian officials which he communicated to his government.

"This is the response of my government to my report on the maize situation in Zambia," he said.

He said Mr Musokotwane had also told him that the results of his talks with the Saudi government were favourable.

"We value our relationship with Zambia and the development of Zambia is under consideration by His Majesty who is only too keen to help," he said.

Meanwhile, commercial farmers have increased their maize plantings by 30 per cent following tax concessions announced by the Ministry of Finance last year.

It is expected that more than six million bags of maize will be marketed if the weather remains favourable.

An editorial in the latest issue of *Productive Farming* says the outlook for the 1981-82 season might touch 7.5 million bags — sufficient for all the country's needs.

And Colwyn Low and Bonar group of companies is considering a K5 million agricultural project in Zambia in the next few months.

The group managing director, Mr Brian Gilbert, said this on Tuesday at a Lusaka hotel when he donated 100 uniforms and raincoats to scouts in the department of wildlife and national parks.

ZANA reports that seven Yugoslav agricultural experts who arrived in Lusaka on Tuesday to explore the part they will play in the "operation food production" held talks yesterday with national commission for development planning director, Dr Leonard Chivuno.

COST OF MAIZE IMPORTS REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jan 81 p 7

(Text)

THE Government spent K159 million buying maize from foreign countries, said political secretary at Freedom House, Mr Axon Soko in Choma.

Mr Soko was addressing Choma residents on the first leg of a series of meetings in the province aimed at educating people about the new local government administration system.

He was reacting to a Pemba businessman's remark that the Government was broke.

Mr Milimo Chabota said during question time that the Government should not hide anything about the country's economic situation but should come out in the open and say, "we are broke."

But Mr Soko warned that such allegations were not only dangerous but untrue. The Government, he said, would take action against people spreading such malicious rumours.

He said if the Government was broke, it could not have managed to spend K159 million on importing maize to feed the nation.

Mr Soko said the fact that Zambia had little foreign exchange did not mean she was broke. He urged those spreading false stories about the country's bankruptcy to stop immediately.

True representatives of the people in the new decentralisation system will be ward chairmen committed to serve the masses and help the Party to fight hunger, disease, poverty and ignorance, he said.

Mr Soko urged leaders in the new system to work out a formula which would generate funds. He said last year the Government paid K158 million on maize subsidy. Its withdrawal resulted in the high price of maize.

He said the new leaders should see to it that agricultural programmes in their respective areas succeed.

PETROL FROM SUGAR TENDERS INVITED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jan 81 p 5

{Text}

INDECO has drawn up plans for the establishment of a fuel alcohol plant aimed at saving foreign exchange.

Tenders have already been invited from six international companies which specialise in the production of the fuel additive known as ethanol, a spokesman said yesterday.

The successful bidder will undertake the feasibility study for the project and may be appointed engineering managers in the implementation stages.

The spokesman said Indeco was commissioning a study of the feasibility of setting up a fuel alcohol plant based on the Nakambala molasses.

The study will establish the techno-economic viability and concrete plans for producing ethanol from the molasses and its blending into petrol.

The feasibility study is expected to be completed by the end of March after which project implementation will start.

Tenders have been invited from Bunker Agriculture International, Lombe and Bateman, Tate and Lyle, PE International and Jaggur Associates.

Bids from these companies are expected next Tuesday and the tender is expected to be awarded by the end of January.

Blending

The spokesman said Zambia had an annual output of 40,000 tonnes of molasses at Nakambala Sugar Estate in Mankwato from which some ethanol could be produced for blending with petrol.

Indeco is also commissioning another feasibility study to prospect for other sources of raw materials to produce other types of alcohol to meet the entire demand for fuel additives.

A substantial saving in the country's petroleum import bill is expected with the blending of ethanol into petrol, the spokesman said.

The molasses, a by-product of the sugar production process, was currently exported but a little was sold to local farmers.

And a spokesman for another Indeco firm, Kafue Textiles has appealed to clothing manufacturers to arrange their purchases well in advance.

He said manufacturers should not blame suppliers for their inability to plan.

He said this following claims by a clothing factory that the company could not make khaki uniforms because Kafue Textiles had not supplied them with the material.

MPIKA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT COMMISSIONED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Jan 81 p 5

[Text]

AGRICULTURAL development in Northern Province is expected to get a boost with the commissioning of construction works to provide hydro-electric power to four towns in the area.

Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli commissioned the project in Mpika on Wednesday where the construction of works for the 66KV transmission line will connect Nakonde via Chinsali and Isoka.

The scheme is expected to be completed within a year.

The minister said the project marked a further step towards rural development through the provision of relatively cheaper hydro-electric power as opposed to the present supply from isolated diesel stations.

General Chinkuli said the coming of electricity to Chinsali, Isoka and Nakonde will usher in a spirit of commitment and the setting up of agro-related industries in line with the Party and Government programmes.

He paid tribute to a Yugoslav company, Energo-Invest, which is undertaking construction of the 66 KV transmission line.

The minister said he had in mind the need to give the necessary impetus to the Lima and the operation food production programmes both of which will require electricity especially in operating irrigation schemes "if the nation has to achieve meaningful results in this direction".

He noted that supply of electricity to consumers was an expensive exercise.

"The cost of construction of an 11 KV distribution line is K5,000 per kilometre while that of 66 KV is approximately K25,000 per kilometre."

The high cost was because of the fact that almost all components were imported.

"Of late, the public has been asking the basis of high initial charges without appreciating that these are associated with a high import component which is subject to world inflationary pressures," he said.

The Party and its Government, Gen Chinkuli said, had taken seriously the need to examine ways and means of helping the would-be consumer especially the one engaged in rural development.

The start of the project was a reaffirmation of the existing and continued excellent relations between Yugoslavia and Zambia, he said.

Gen Chinkuli told the ceremony which was attended by Yugoslav ambassador in Zambia, Mr Radivoje Markovic, that links between the two countries had a long history.

During Zambia's struggle for independence, Yugoslavia under the leadership of the Communist League, was an inspiration to this country.

"With the visit of the late president Josip Broz Tito to Zambia, cooperation increased within the framework of non-alignment which he so eloquently and faithfully followed," he said.

Gen Chinkuli added that much progress had continued and was increasing in the field of energy, transport and construction.

LACK OF CLASSROOMS REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jan 81 p 5

[Text]

ABOUT 48,000 children were turned away from schools throughout the country last year because there were no places for them in Grade One, a former member of the Central Committee said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Solomon Kalulu, now a businessman, said the Government enrolled 162,606 Grade One pupils. "Although this is a great credit to the Party and its Government compared with what is happening in other countries, as humanists, it is a sad story," he said.

He was speaking on Tuesday night when Colwyn Low and Bonar donated K8,000 to Kyindu Ranch Primary School east of Lusaka for building a classroom block and expansion of the school.

The ceremony, held at a Lusaka hotel, was attended by Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, Mr Bob Litana; Lusaka Province Central Committee Member, Mr Fines Bulawayo; Finance Minister, Mr Kebby Musokwano and Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr Benny Chirwa.

The money was supposed to have been received by Party Secretary-General Choma, but was received by Mr Litana who said the Party chief was unable to attend the function because of other commitments.

Receiving the donation from the group's managing director, Mr Brian Gilbert, Mr Litana said Kyindu Primary School was a shining example of self-help.

He thanked Mr Gilbert for the donation.

He said while the Party and its Government was making every effort to provide schools for as many children as possible, it was gratifying to see people and business houses voluntarily sharing the responsibility.

Mr Gilbert said apart from the donation, his company would subsidise the supply of uniforms.

The money from parents would be used to buy additional books and other classroom materials.

Mr Gilbert said his group would consider establishing a trust next year for the school. The trust would enable some of the pupils to be sponsored for higher education.

In Ndola, more than 250 school children at Pamodzi Primary School sit on the floor because the self-help school has no desks.

Headteacher, Mr Edward Mumba, said lack of desks in six classrooms was a serious problem facing the school and he had no way of solving it because officials at the Ministry of Education and Culture

in Ndola said they had no money to buy desks.

"We have asked the ministry to provide desks, but we have been told that there are no funds for desks. In the meantime we have to keep the children because we have nowhere to take them," said Mr Mumba.

The construction of the school was delayed until President Kaunda ordered last year that K48,000 be released by the Common Ownership Development Corporation for its completion.

Work on the school was abandoned for a long time after a man who was financing it, Mr Madhavobhai Patel, left the country until Dr Kaunda stepped in through former Copperbelt Central Committee Member Mr Shadreck Soko.

The kind benefactor, who turned out to be one of the biggest currency smugglers in Zambia, owned Amin and Company chain of businesses. His assets have now been taken over by the Party under CODECO administration.

The Ministry of Education and Culture has allocated K22,000 to Pemba and Chipopo secondary schools to ease the water shortage which has hit the two schools, Southern Province chief education officer, Mr Henderson Simwanza, said in Livingstone yesterday.

BLACK MARKETEERS DENOUNCED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

PUBLIC anger against black marketeers is growing. Our front page picture today and the one we published on Page 5 yesterday vividly tell the story. That anger is completely justified.

But rather than vent it through mob violence as yesterday's picture showed, it should be used to expose the black marketeers and their agents and surrender them to the police for action.

It would be a total negation of all Zambia stands for if the public continues to be allowed to use "mobocracy" instead of democracy against suspected black marketeers.

We laud the police authorities for their latest "clean-up" campaign in the urban areas to flush out illegal traders. But they must firmly deal with those who take the law "into their own hands".

It is dehumanising to allow the public to beat up a suspect until he faints before the police come to his rescue. The public know who the black marketeers are. It is now more than apparent, as is clear from Mr Kamalondo's discovery in Ndola yesterday, that most of the shortages Zambia suffers from are artificial.

There are no shortages as such. What is lacking is firm **CONTROL** on the distribution of vital items.

Desirous of quick profits the responsible parastatals do not impose controls on who buys what and in what quantities. All they are interested in is to clear the goods as fast as they can.

Therein lies the problem. It is the basic problem of monstrous greed by the parastatals and worse still by the black marketeers. It is the greed that has thrown out of gear every effort to spread the supply of goods evenly.

It is the greed which leads to the same group of people over and over again buying up in bulk every time a scarce commodity reaches the warehouse, let alone the shops.

Like harpies and demented locusts they gobble up the goods in minutes aided and abetted by workers and officials of the responsible parastatals. They then make for the border to sell the ill-gotten items at four times their original price.

Or they lie low until the shops have run dry and then they surface and resell the goods at high prices in dribs and drabs to the workers unable to queue in the sun all day.

The public must defend itself from the depredations of such blood-suckers by exposing them and refusing to buy from them.

equally destructive are the "criminals" in parastatals and private businesses who make money from artificial shortages.

To sell goods in short supply from the back door to friends is economic sabotage. The forces of division and confusion are using the artificial shortages as a political weapon against UNIP.

CSO: 4420

DBZ ACCUSED OF NEGLECTING RURAL PROJECTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Development Bank of Zambia has been accused of diverting funds for rural projects to big projects in urban centres.

The accusation came from the resident representative of the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD), Mr Kristian Petersen, yesterday.

In an interview, Mr Petersen said K250,000 given to DBZ as special funds for rural development had not been used for three years now.

DBZ general manager, Mr Reiner Elch, did not dispute the accusations, but promised to give "detailed reasons" later why the bank had not used the money.

While saying the bank had "certain problems," Mr Elch added: "There isn't much activity there (rural areas) though."

He said the bank sometimes gave money to people who found themselves in "unfortunate positions". He said last year, the bank gave money to somebody who was now in detention and was unable to carry out his rural project.

This is the second time that Zambia has been accused of holding on to money given by NORAD for rural development programmes.

In 1974, former NORAD resident representative in Zambia, Mr Per Tobiasen, expressed dissatisfaction at Zambia's reluctance in carrying out projects financed by NORAD.

Mrs Lily Momze, then Minister of State for Economic and Technical Cooperation, admitted that K1 million given by NORAD for rural development was not used that year.

Mr Petersen said yesterday the headquarters of NORAD in Oslo had indicated that it would withdraw the money which DBZ failed to use.

Mr Petersen, however, said the bank's reluctance had not "severely" affected funding projects in the country.

He said DBZ had indicated it might use the money this year "and we hope things will go that way," he added.

Mr Petersen was surprised that the bank delayed in using the money, because there were no attachments to the aid.

DBZ should be prepared to take risks because, unlike commercial banks, its duty was for national development.

Mr Petersen said he would like to see Norway give Zambia more money than was the case now, "but the situation there (Norway) now is not very favourable."

FOOD DRIVE GETS SHOT IN THE ARM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

ALL the 18 State farms to be established under the "operation food production" programme have been registered as companies and they are expected to start production this year.

And Italy and Saudi Arabia have given Zambia grants of about K2.5 million for a feasibility study at one of the State farms in Northern Province and the buying of additional land clearing equipment.

This was announced by President Kaunda in a report of progress on the K400 million "operation food production" programme in Lusaka yesterday.

The President said of the amount about K700,000 would be spent on feasibility study by an Italian team of agricultural experts who were expected to arrive in the country soon.

About K1,400,000 would be used to buy additional land clearing equipment.

Since the programme was launched people had been asking questions and the report "is an answer or summary of the progress the Government has made," he said.

● Lusaka South-West State farm, will be developed by Bulgarian experts who are expected to arrive in the country soon.

"This is intended to be one of the most complex projects involving agricultural production, agro-industries, animal husbandry, fruit growing and other small-scale processing industries.

The crops to be grown mostly under irrigation would include maize, rice, wheat and soya beans, he added.

● Japanese and Zambian experts made preliminary investigations on the Solwezi State farm and a detailed study was under preparation, which would lead to development of the farm as a joint venture. A large-scale irrigation system is envisaged to grow more than two crops a year.

● The Chinese government has agreed to help Zambia run Musaba State farm in Luapula Province after Zambian officials and Chinese agricultural experts made preliminary investigations.

● The Musasibi State farm, in Southern Province will be run by Soviet experts and a detailed study was expected to start next month.

● A number of French companies had compiled preliminary information on a State farm in Kaoma, in Western Province Mukumpu on the Copperbelt and Mtirizi in Eastern Province which they were studying.

"A specialist team is planning to come to Zambia in February to follow up and finally choose one farm which they wish to start develop on a joint venture basis."

● Tate and Lyle of Britain who carried out a technical study have agreed to develop Mabwe State farm, in the Central Province as a joint

venture with the Government.

● The Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development and the National Commission for Development Planning were studying proposals made by Chinese experts for the development of Mpika West State farm, while a team of experts from Iraq made a preliminary study on the establishment of a national irrigation system.

● The European Economic Community was expanding the Mpongwe wheat scheme to 5,000 hectares; Romania was developing a State farm while a Yugoslav agricultural expert team arrives today to carry out feasibility studies on one of the farms.

PLANS TO FORM YOUTH BODY FAIL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Jan 81 p 5

[Text]

PLANS to launch the youth development national organisation on a large scale failed in Lusaka last Saturday following poor turnout of members.

Lusaka district youth chairman, Mr William Banda, who chaired the first meeting of the organisation, expressed disappointment over the poor response and urged all youth leaders and other interested parties to take youth development programmes seriously.

He said the meeting of the organisation was to have mapped out a strategy for the organisation which would direct its activities in ensuring that Grade Seven school leavers and other youths acquired skills necessary for self-reliance.

Mr Banda warned that if youth leaders, former councillors and Members of Parliament did not take

the organisation seriously, efforts to revive the country's economy would be adversely affected because the youth had a big role to play in this.

Lease of life

He said: "We really have to pull up our socks. The youth development organisation has been in existence for a long time but it has not been active. The meeting today was a step by the Party to give the body a new lease of life for the benefit of the youth."

Mr Banda said the youth should do their best to help carry out Party policies.

He urged them to give frequent reports on their activities, including how projects were executed and how the money raised was used.

"In fact all branches of the organisation must ensure disciplinary action is taken on people who misused money by reporting them to the Party," he said.

Mr Banda said another meeting would be held to allow those who did not attend Saturday's meeting to do so. —Zana.

LITANA TOASTS CUBAN COMMITMENT TO LIBERATION STRUGGLE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

CHAIRMAN of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Bob Litana has toasted Cuba's commitment to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa, and said Zambia was confident that country would throw its weight behind SWAPO to achieve genuine independence in Namibia.

He said Cuba's achievements in the political, social, cultural and economic spheres had been "tremendous and unparalleled elsewhere in the developing world."

Addressing a reception held at the residence of the Cuban ambassador to Zambia

Mr Jose Sobrado Lid to mark that country's 22nd anniversary of independence, Mr Litana said Zambia had noted Cuba's determination to uplift standards of living for her people in a "difficult and hostile environment".

Reviewing relationships between the two countries, Mr Litana said these were warm because of the friendship between President Fidel Castro and Dr Kaunda.

Mr Litana who was flanked by Lusaka Member of the Central Committee Mr Fines Bulawayo said Cuba as a non-aligned country had tirelessly undertaken to mediate in the Gulf conflict between Iraq and Iran.

Mr Litana said Cuba "is a vivid and shining example of a courageous and hardworking people dedicated not only to the betterment of their lot but to serve man irrespective of race, colour or creed".

Earlier, Mr Cid said Zambia had been in the forefront of the fight against imperialism and colonialism and this had been demonstrated in the great sacrifices she made during the Zimbabwean liberation struggle.

The Cuban envoy said although his country was small it would continue to assist other countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA ACCUSED OF PLANNING COMMANDO RESCUE MISSION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

A PLOT by racist South Africa to send a commando force to Zambia to rescue people detained in connection with last October's coup attempt has been uncovered.

It has also been discovered that two or three neighbouring countries were involved in the coup plot and apart from South Africa, the plot was supported by some Western interests.

He dispelled rumours in the country and in the West that the coup plot was a fake.

The President said in the past two weeks the Government had been receiving reports which indicated that South Africa was planning to send commandos to rescue the detainees.

The reports were now being investigated, but the Party and its Government was not taking them lightly and had since taken precautionary measures to pre-empt the racists' moves.

The measures were such that even if the commandos attacked, they would not find the detainees in the places they expect them to be.

He urged all Zambians to be on the look-out for people

asking about the whereabouts of the detainees.

He said the coup issue was serious and big, adding that investigations indicated that two or three of Zambia's neighbours might have been involved.

He said: "The investigations are not complete yet, but I have the right to inform the nation about progress being made otherwise the people would be demoralised in view of the rumour-mongering going on."

Some people in Zambia and others outside were going round spreading rumours that the coup plot was just dreamt up by the Party and its Government because up to now, the detainees had not been taken to court.

"The truth is that this was a serious attempt at overthrowing this Government. If it was fake, why are Miyanda and Annifield failing to come and help with investigations?"

"God help those doubting

our integrity. But let the Party militants and the nation as a whole, the biased world and the world which believes us know that the only reasons why Valentine Musakanya and Edward Shamwana have appeared in court is that they went there on their own insistence," the President said.

But on the part of the Government, the case was still being thoroughly investigated in the name of justice and fair play and many more people would be arrested before the case was finally taken to court.

He added: "We are fair. We do not arrest people who are innocent and when we do, we release them once it is ascertained they are and when we do like we did as regards Chipimo and Chisanga, we should be praised instead of being abused."

The State had to investigate the case thoroughly because it wanted to take a water-tight case to court, adding that although it was said that justice delayed was justice

denied, it was equally true to say that justice hurried was justice denied.

"Personally, I have no hatred for those involved because if I did, I would be sinking low like they have done," he said.

He said he used to play golf with Mr Shamwana, who he said, was a good friend of his and that if he was proved guilty, it would be a big shame for plotting against a friend.

"Equally, my admiration and respect for Musakanya is

on record for he has played a big role in the scientific and technological advancement of this nation and I have no personal hatred for him, but if he is guilty, there is nothing I can do about it," he said.

Dr Kaunda said another rumour circulating was that the arms cache found at a home in Ndola's Pamodzi township were planted by police.

He urged the people to guard against rumours because they would destroy the nation. "When they ask you, 'have you heard this' tell them you have not heard," he told Party militants.

CSO: 4420

DEVELOPMENT BANK EARMARKS K60M FOR LOANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Development Bank of Zambia will this year give out loans amounting to about K60 million for agricultural and industrial projects.

Bank managing director Mr Lumbamba Nyambe made the announcement in Lusaka yesterday.

Speaking before leaving for the Copperbelt to inspect 12 projects financed by his bank, Mr Nyambe said during the tour, he would discuss with businessmen topics pertaining to their operations.

Mr Nyambe said he would undertake similar tours in other areas of the country where his bank had financed projects.

Of the K60 million, 50 per cent would be in foreign currency while the other would be used for local purchases.

Mr Nyambe said the foreign currency would enable the loanees to buy equipment while the local currency would be used to buy building materials.

He said most people who got loans from the bank in the past were doing well.

But he admitted that some were experiencing problems in getting raw materials because of the limited foreign exchange.

"This does not worry us because we are not going to lose any money," Mr Nyambe said.

Of the projects the DBZ was financing, manufacturing ones were getting more money than agricultural schemes.

Mr Nyambe said: "This is because you cannot put more than K2 million on one farm whereas this can be done in one manufacturing industry."

In Washington, Zana reports that Zambia's ambassador to the United States, Mr Putteho Ngonda, has assured the World Bank of the country's determination to exploit her enormous potential for food production to the full.

Mr Ngonda was speaking when he signed a K12 million loan agreement with the World Bank on behalf of the DBZ.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT RELIEF FOR STARVING--The Government has launched a fresh food relief programme to the starving people of Sesheke and Senanga districts in Western Province by sending ten four-wheel drive vehicles to the two areas. A Cabinet Office spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday the vehicles had already been driven to the province to augment the earlier fleet sent last week to distribute badly needed food. Last week, Sesheke Member of Parliament, Mr Yusiku Mukelabai, said in Livingstone hundreds of bags of maize were stranded at the two bomas because of shortage of transport to deliver them to famine-stricken areas in Imusho where 15 people have died of hunger. The situation in Imusho was reported to have reached a critical stage and death, misery, bitterness and agony were registered on residents' faces. The Cabinet Office spokesman said the Government was aware of the problem of distributing food which was already there and was now doing something about it. Last week, the Lutheran World Confederation donated K130,000 worth of farming requisites and relief supplies to Imusho. The confederation will shortly send a team of medical experts to the area to help Government medical personnel now there. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jan 81 p 1]

ZIMBA'S POSITION UNCLEAR--The position of Zambia Congress of Trade Unions general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba as Member of Parliament for Chifubu remains unclear following his suspension from the Party. Clerk of the National Assembly Mr Mwelwa Chibesakunda said yesterday he was not in a position to discuss Mr Zimba's future as MP. He referred the question to administrative secretary at Freedom House and Member of the Central Committee, Dr Henry Matipa. "Dr Matipa may be in a position to shed some light on this issue," Mr Chibesakunda said. However, Dr Matipa could not be contacted since he is away on tour. Mr Zimba was suspended together with ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba and other executive members of the organization by the Party last week for disobeying its directives over decentralization. They have been given seven days in which to reply failure to which stiffer disciplinary measures might be taken against them. The ultimatum expires on Saturday. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jan 81 p 5]

SOVIET RED CROSS MISSION--The Soviet Red Cross Society, whose country ranks high in giving arms assistance, says it will like to see more money spent on peaceful purposes. Vice-chairman, Dr Alexander Reshtov, informed permanent secretary for the Ministry of Health, Dr Joseph Kasonde, that money spent on arms was too much. "Money should not be spent on arms, but for peaceful purposes and this is our principal objective," he said. Dr Reshtov said apart from giving funds to health care institutions, his society helps victims of disasters. "We have some of our members now helping in Kampuchea and there are 17 Soviet doctors working in Zambia.

We also provide ten medical scholarships to Zambians every year," he said. Dr Reshtov, who was accompanied by the Zambia Red Cross Society secretary-general, Mrs Faith Mwila, pledged continued cooperation between the two societies. The two-man Soviet Red Cross team is expected to return home next Monday. Dr Kasonde expressed disappointment at the low membership of the Zambia Red Cross Society. He said he was impressed with what he had heard about the membership and activities of the Soviet Red Cross Society. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jan 81 p 5]

CASTRO LAUDED--President Kaunda has expressed Zambia's appreciation to Cuban President Dr Fidel Castro for his personal contribution to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa. In a congratulatory message to Dr Castro yesterday, on his country's 22nd national day, President Kaunda said the people of Zambia always admired the dynamic spirit of the Cuban people in the fight against colonialism and oppression throughout the world. He assured President Castro and his people of Zambia's continued friendship and solidarity. Dr Kaunda conveyed through Dr Castro Zambia's sincere congratulations and fraternal greetings on that country's historic occasion. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Jan 81 p 5]

TRANSPORT PROBLEM--A National Milling Company spokesman said yesterday that 2,000 tonnes of fine salt were lying at the port of Dar es Salaam because of transport problems, and not because of lack of foreign exchange as reported in this paper. He also corrected the report which said the company had not been able to pay K2 million to its agents for the wheat imported from the United States which was spoiled in transit. The spokesman explained that the American wheat was not spoiled in transit as reported. The K2 million was owed to agents for clearing, forwarding and storage charges on previous consignments of wheat imported through South African ports. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jan 81 p 5]

LANDMINE HAZARD--Villagers in Chief Chiaba's area east of Lusaka have appealed to the Government to remove landmines planted along the Leopards Road so that they could transport their agricultural produce to Lusaka without fear. The villagers' spokesman, Mr Alick Salale, said in Lusaka yesterday people in the area were scared of using the road because of landmines planted by former rebel Rhodesian troops during the liberation struggle for Zimbabwe. Mr Salale said: "We want the Government to work on the road because we want to use it as it is shorter to travel to Lusaka than the Chirundu Road." Mr Salale said the most affected area was between Susman and Chief Chiaba's headquarters. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jan 81 p 5]

MINERALS BONANZA--Minerals worth more than K96 million were produced in Zambia last October, bringing the total produce in the first ten months of 1980 to more than K1,000 million, according to a summary of mineral production published in the Government Gazette. The table shows that the value of minerals produced in October was K96,404,076--K1,880,234 higher than in October 1979. The comparative table for the first ten months of 1980 records a value of K1,022,445,133--K198,303,287 million more than in 1979. Of the October 1980 figure the value of electrolytic copper was K77,836,839; cobalt K10,783,978, zinc K1,840,586; coal K1,795,424 and silver K909,150. Other minerals that topped the half-million Kwacha mark are lime, K974,632; lead K656,964 and cement K710,200. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jan 81 p 7]

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD IMPORTED FOR JEWELRY INDUSTRY

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **ALTHOUGH** Zimbabwe is the sixth-largest producer of gold in the world, local jewellers have to import refined gold from South Africa.

Gold for use in the manufacture of jewellery has to be refined to an above-99% degree of purity and, although this was formerly undertaken in Zimbabwe, all the country's gold at present is refined by South African companies.

"We used to be able to obtain small supplies of refined gold from the Barclays Bullion and Chemical Analysis Division in Bulawayo," one jeweller told *The Gazette*. "now we have to apply for exchange control approval to import refined gold from Johnson Mathey in Johannesburg." This procedure, he claimed, wasted time and gold cost more.

The Reserve Bank, however, disagree with the complaints. Mr. J. Du Plessis, general manager of the bank, told *The Gazette*: "It is correct that the local refinement of the country's gold output was discontinued some time ago, when the refining company concerned found

that it would have to almost double its charges to justify the operation." He said it was then decided, in the interests of producers and the country, to have Zimbabwe's gold output refined "outside Zimbabwe" at half the higher local cost.

Mr. Du Plessis said that Barclays had, until recently, supplied the trade with their requirements from local stocks of refined gold. This was the balance of the gold previously refined within the country. This however had been exhausted some months ago.

IMPORT LICENCES

"Nothing prevents the same bank," said Mr. Du Plessis, "from continuing this service if it had the use of the import licences of traders, against which they obtain their requirements from the bank under the previous arrangement." He said that the bank had indicated that it was prepared to consider importing refined gold in bulk on behalf of the jewellery trade.

Some jewellers had claimed that Barclays Assay Division would be prepared to refine enough gold for the local market, but Mr. Du Plessis disagreed, and said that he understood that

the bank was not prepared to refine small quantities.

Asked to comment on the increased costs of importing refined gold in bulk through Barclays Assay Division, Mr. Du Plessis said: "It is estimated that the additional cost of freight, insurance and handling charges to the local jewellery trade will amount to less than 1% of the current market of the price of gold."

Local jewellers are also feeling the effects of a shortage of silver within the country. One jeweller claimed that this was due to the mines holding back their stocks until prices rose. "When prices are high, they sell and then, of course, after the first flush of buying, the price fall again and they hold back." Under these circumstances, he said, it was very difficult to maintain continuity of supply.

One of the largest users of silver in the country is Livingstone Mint in Bulawayo. When asked to comment on the present shortage, a spokesman said: "Yes, it is true, we do have a problem in maintaining an even supply of silver. Our consumption here alone is 4 000 ounces per month. At this level we cannot afford to hold a six-month stock, which would maintain continuity of work in our mint."

RIO TINTO BECOMES ONE OF NATION'S LARGEST ENTERPRISES

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

Rio Tinto Mining (Zimbabwe) announced yesterday that they have been successful in their bids for the public shareholding in Empress and Rintrest. The company will now move towards acquiring the remaining 2% of the shares which they do not hold.

As a result of these successful takeover bids, Rio Tinto now has approximately 20 500 000 shares in issue, giving the company a total market capitalisation of more than \$40 000 000. This makes Rio Tinto one of the largest quoted companies operating in Zimbabwe. Once the formalities have been completed, Rio Tinto will hold a 100% interest in:

- Empress whose estimated ore reserves are 8 million tonnes and whose after-tax profit was \$845 000 for the first nine months of the current year.
- the refinery at Eiffel Flats which processes the nickel-copper output from Empress;
- the gold-mining operations at Patchway and Brompton mines, and dumps at the old Cam and Motor mine which are being retreated for the recovery of gold.
- Sandawana emerald mine near Beilingswe;
- plus a pilot ferro-chrome plant and a number of chrome mines which are currently dormant pending an improvement in world ferro-chrome markets.

An exciting new project is well under way at Remco, near Fort Victoria, where the mine is being expanded at a cost of

\$17 000 000. When Remco attains full production early in 1982 it will produce 1 500 kg of gold per annum. At current gold prices this output would be worth \$16 000 000.

Construction of a pilot plant is proceeding at the Zimco platinum prospect and pilot operations will be undertaken in 1981. This mine has considerable potential as a large producer of platinum group metals, nickel and copper, and has extremely large ore reserves. If proved, the mine will employ several thousand people.

The company is working towards obtaining mining title for the Sengwa coalfields and will shortly be submitting before the requisite Government authorities an exhaustive report prepared by external consultants on a wide range of possible uses of the coal.

RESERVE BANK STATEMENT OF 12 DECEMBER PUBLISHED

Salisbury GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 26 Dec 80 p 1240

[Text]

General Notice 1205 of 1980.

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT (CHAPTER 173)

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 12th December, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

D. W. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Treasury.

26-12-80.

SCHEDULE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 12TH DECEMBER, 1980

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
	\$		\$
Capital	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets	169 320 179
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000	Loans and advances	48 871 721
Currency in circulation	180 907 089	Internal investments—	127 898 164
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	170 473 422	Government stock	48 739 852
Other liabilities	78 773 754	Other	79 158 312
		Other assets	92 064 201
	\$438 154 265		\$438 154 265

General Notice 1205 of 1980.

CSO: 4420

ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK AS EMPLOYMENT FIGURES NEAR 1975 PEAK

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **TOTAL employment figures for 1980 could reach the 1975 peak of 1 052 000, according to the Rhobank Quarterly Economic Review.**

Total employment in the formal sector during the first quarter of 1980 reached 1 009 000, 3,4% above the employment roll for the same period in 1979, said the review.

In the manufacturing sector, employment grew by 8,2% to 142 000; in agriculture by 4% to 343 000; by 68 000 (1,3%) in distribution; and by 1,6% to 283 000 in total service.

Some sectors did, however show a decline. Private domestic service at 112 700 was 2,7% smaller, and

employment in construction fell by 6% to 39 000.

The introduction of a statutory minimum wage in July and adjustments to higher pay scales to keep pay differentials had resulted in some loss of employment, while emigration had had an effect on the demand for domestics.

Economy

The review adds that, although employment in public administration and mining is growing, the country must look to commercial, co-operative and peasant agriculture to absorb the 160 000 youths who enter the job market each year, and to reduce

unemployment — which now stands at an estimated two million.

The review was quite optimistic about the overall economy, adding that the gross domestic product, at constant prices, could rise between 5,5% to 7,5% in 1980.

It attributed much of the growth to the three main productive sectors: manufacturing, which increased its production 14,0% in the first nine months of the year; mining, where value of production increased 50% over the same period; and agriculture, which, although still recovering from the war and two years of drought, will show real growth this year.

ARTISAN SHORTAGE CONSIDERED 'CRITICAL'

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] THE shortage of trained artisans in the construction industry is reaching a critical stage, and unless the Government is able to retain them there could be a shortage of skills that will take 20 to 25 years to overcome, says Mr. Dave Evans, the managing director of Roberts Construction.

Mr. Evans said the Government seemed to be losing sight of the time lag needed to train middle-level supervisory staff in the construction industry.

The local industry was already experiencing a shortage of qualified engineers, charge hands, foremen and general foremen, he said.

These shortages were primarily due to an increase in building activity and the continuing exodus of skilled people from Zimbabwe. "The Government has to do more to

keep these people here", he added.

"It takes four to five years to train artisans", said Mr. Evans. "Then it takes four to five years to work the way up each rung of the ladder from journeyman, to charge hand, to foreman to general foreman."

"If you're a general foreman at 40 you're doing well," he said.

The construction industry was trying to come to grips with the problem. Construction methods were being simplified as much as possible and training schemes undertaken. His own company is to spend more than \$50 000 to start its own training school.

But Zimbabwe still needed every experienced supervisor, not only because they ensured continuity in the industry, but because they understood working conditions in Zimbabwe, added Mr. Evans.

CSO: 4420

RISCO SEEKS BLACK AFRICAN TRADE

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] RISCO has embarked on a major export drive to capture African steel markets, and could export as much as 250 000 tonnes of steel a year in the continent, says Mr. John Davies, the company's marketing manager.

Mr. Davies told *The Gazette* that sales of Risco steel to black Africa this year have amounted to 28 000 tonnes, 20 000 of which was sold to Kenya in the form of billets and rods. Risco now has the capacity to sell 100 000 tonnes of billets a year to black Africa.

Based on the company's performance in Kenya, and on information from Nigeria, Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania and Zambia, Risco hoped to at least double its sales to black Africa and possibly reach 120 000 tonnes of steel in the near future.

TEAM

Risco's marketing team recently visited a number of African countries and was planning further visits in the new year, he said. Staff had also travelled to the Far East, including the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea.

"It is a question of getting out and meeting people and imbuing in them a sense of confidence in our ability to

meet dates and quality standards", said Mr. Davies. "We can produce sophisticated steel such as high alloy and spring steel in addition to mild steel."

One of Risco's major advantages in Africa was that it was the only integrated iron and steel producer, other than Egypt, north of the Limpopo.

Since 75% of the company's production was exported, the availability of raw materials within the country meant that Risco was in a very strong position to cope with fluctuating world prices.

He added that, the cost of building a similar integrated system in other African countries would be very expensive due to escalating costs.

Risco was able to supply these countries quickly, reliably and at competitive prices, he said. A shipment of steel from Maputo to Mombassa, for example, took three days, while the same steel ordered from Europe took a minimum of three weeks.

Mr. Davies said that Risco was very market conscious and had tailored its \$100 million expansion plans to increase its capacity to produce billets, a further 100 000 tonnes.

"We are using billets as a feedback for re-rolling mills", said Mr. Davies. "We know that a number of African countries have established such

mills for the production of steel sections and reinforcing bars.

Overseas sales were also increasing, added Mr. Davies. The company had recently sold 8 300 tonnes of steel to Bangladesh, and received an order for 10 000 tonnes from the Republic of Korea. Smaller quantities of steel have been sold to Saudi Arabia and a number of EEC countries including Britain.

**END OF
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DATE FILMED

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